



Anglo-Celtic Roots

Quarterly Chronicle

Volume 7, Number 3

Summer 2001



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Cover Picture—Left to Right Gerry Glavin, Miriam McTiernan, Bruce Elliott and Norine Wolfe, at the presentation of the Anthony B Hawke papers to the Centre for Canadian Migration. For story see Page 81. Photo: courtesy Margot Reid.

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The Society

The British Isles Family History Society of Greater Ottawa (BIFHSGO) is an independent, federally-incorporated society, and a Registered Charity (Reg. No. 89227 4044 RR0001). The purpose of BIFHSGO is to encourage, carry on and facilitate research into and publication of family histories by people who have ancestors in the British Isles.

The objectives of the Society are: to preserve, research and disseminate Canadian and British Isles family and social history for the benefit of current and future generations; and to promote genealogical research through a program of public education that teaches people how to do research and how to preserve their findings in a readily accessible form.

The activities of the Society are to: publish and disseminate genealogical research findings, as well as information on research resources and techniques; hold public meetings on family history; maintain readily accessible reference facilities; encourage volunteer participation in family history and genealogical research activities; and participate in the activities of related organizations.

Membership in the Society shall be available to persons interested in furthering the objects of the Society and shall consist of anyone whose application for admission as a member has received the approval of the Board of Directors of the Society. The calendar year fees for Membership are: \$25 Individual; \$30 Family; \$20 Institutional.

Membership benefits include: the year's four Issues of *Anglo-Celtic Roots*; ten family history programs, each of two hours' duration; up to six free queries a year; discounts from publishers of family history references by citing their BIFHSGO membership and member number; friendly advice from other members; participation in a special interest group that may be formed.

Anglo-Celtic Roots

Anglo-Celtic Roots is published four times a year in December, March, June and September and sent free to members as part of their membership benefits.

We invite readers to share family history articles, illustrations, letters, queries and similar items of interest by submitting them to *Anglo-Celtic Roots*. Manuscripts should be written in the style of story-telling or letter-writing, leaving it to the editor to adjust. Articles should preferably be submitted on both paper and IBM-compatible diskette, and addressed to: The Editor, BIFHSGO, PO Box 38026, OTTAWA ON K2C 1N0.

Contributors of articles are asked to include a brief biographical sketch of up to 10 lines, and a passport type and size photograph. They will be invited to certify that permission to reproduce any previously copyrighted material has been acquired. Authors are encouraged to provide permission for non-profit reproduction of their articles.

Opinions expressed by contributors are not necessarily those of BIFHSGO or its Officers. The Editor reserves the right to select material to meet the interest of readers, and to edit for length and content. Please enclose a self-addressed Canadian-stamped envelope (SASE) if you wish a reply or return of material or, for out-of-country contributors, equivalent International Reply Coupons if you wish a reply or return of material.

The President's Corner . . .

These are exciting times for anyone doing research on family history. The release of more and more information on the Internet means that so many records that people previously could only dream of accessing are now literally at your finger tips using a home computer.

Among the latest goldmines of names, dates and places to be made available are the passenger records for persons arriving in New York City and passing through Ellis Island. It is possible to search the passenger lists by name up to the end of 1924. Since this site was opened to the public it has been swamped by requests and it can be very difficult to get through. The Internet address is <<http://www.ellislandrecords.org>>.

On 1 May, Britain's Public Record Office made available a fully searchable index to the 1891 census of Norfolk County. This is a test project for the full 1901 census which will be available on the Internet next year. If you have any ancestors from Norfolk County, this is a wonderful opportunity to get a lot of valuable information for free. I searched under the family name of one of my ancestors and found John Rutledge, age 70, a retired bricklayer, born in Norfolk Stow, living with his son-in-law William Searle.

This basic information is free. If you want to look at images of the original census page you will have to pay £5 to get access to the system for 24 hours. There is a charge of 80p for each census page that you view and you can request high quality images of individual pages at a cost of 50p. You really have to know what you are looking for before you pull out your credit card; but there's a lot of information available free if you look at <<http://census.pro.gov.uk>>.

Our keynote speaker for the BIFHSGO Fall Conference, Lady Mary Teviot, has just been elected President of the Federation of Family History Societies in Great Britain. In her previous role of Overseas Liaison Officer for the Federation, she traveled to Australia, Canada, South Africa and the United States to speak about genealogy in the British Isles to member societies, including BIFHSGO.

Lady Mary Teviot will be bringing a large selection of United Kingdom family history publications for sale when she speaks to the Fall Conference of the British Isles Family History Society of Greater Ottawa 21-23 September, 2001 at the National Library of Canada in Ottawa. Make plans to join us in September for a great weekend of genealogy and send in your registration form soon to get the early booking discount.

Jim Shearon



The Revolution is Over, Now What?

NORMAN K CROWDER

[Norman K Crowder is an experienced professional with numerous books to his credit. The BIFHSGO, Ottawa Branch OGS and Toronto Branch OGS have published many of his works. The Genealogical Publishing Company of Baltimore has published his Ontario People: 1796 – 1803; Early Ontario Settlers: A Source Book; and British Army Pensioners Abroad. In the spring of 1999 the Ontario Genealogical Society awarded him a Citation of Recognition and in the fall of 1999 the British Isles Family History Society of Greater Ottawa elected him to its Hall of Fame.]

It was a very long war. It was preceded by a number of serious early incidents - the Boston Tea Party in 1773 and the violent resistance to punitive acts against the city of Boston in 1774; but the outright warfare began in 1775 with the creation of the Continental Army and the appointment of George Washington as Commander in Chief of the American forces. In that year Ethan Allen and Benedict Arnold led a group of men and took the British outposts at Ticonderoga and Crown Point. Richard Montgomery's 1200 troops invaded Canada and captured Montreal. The war effectively ended with the defeat of Lord Cornwallis in 1781 at Yorktown but peace was not declared until 1783, eight years after the beginning of the war.

It was a civil war – and a very uncivil one that divided families, neighbours and communities. Many historians consider that it was the first American civil war, some 90 years before the American Civil War of the 1860s. It affected all classes of society, with parents versus children, brothers versus brothers, even husbands versus wives. Near Kinderhook, New York, Andries Kittle left home to join the British army and his wife Catharine found their home confiscated by the Council of Safety. She proved with evidence from witnesses that she had always been opposed to her husband's conduct and subsequently the State Legislature restored the estate to her. At the other end of the social scale, Benjamin Franklin after many years of close ties to his son William became estranged from him; they were never reconciled even after the end of the war.

It was an unpopular war. On the British side, much of the public disapproved of waging war against their American compatriots, often considered as Englishmen overseas. The strength of the opposition was reflected in the failure to recruit soldiers for the war in America, resulting in the need to hire about 30,000 Germans in mercenary units. On the American side, John Adams, an educated and observant man who was present in the American Revolution and later was the second president of the United States, declared that one third of the people were in favour of independence, one third were opposed to it and the other third would have preferred to remain neutral. Even among those who fought for independence, morale was often poor on account of not being paid for months and being poorly equipped. There were several cases of outright mutiny over their poor conditions - to discourage such uprisings, in January 1781 several mutinous non-commissioned officers were shot by a firing squad composed of other prominent mutineers!

It was a bitter, brutal war with many atrocities committed by both sides. Many Loyalist families suffered

abuse and some were held hostage as bait to lure their husbands into traps to capture them. The German soldiers were reviled as infamous and cruel; curiously, however, many Germans were allowed to stay and settle in America after the war. Lieutenant-Colonel Banastre Tarleton, the young commandant of the British Legion, was renowned for his daring and vigour but was hated by the Americans because he was cold-hearted, vindictive and utterly ruthless.

It was a strange war. When American General Richard Montgomery was killed in 1776, he was praised by British politicians as brave, able, humane and generous. Benedict Arnold, the hero of Saratoga who rallied the American troops in an attack that led to the defeat of General 'Gentleman Johnny' Burgoyne, later switched sides and joined the British. The British Commander in Chief, Sir William Howe, sympathized with the American rebel colonists and attempted unsuccessfully to meet and negotiate a settlement with George Washington in order to end the conflict.

It was a war that divided the powerful Iroquois Confederacy of Six Nations – the Continental Congress was supported by the Oneidas and Tuscaroras, while the Mohawks, Onandagas, Cayugas, and Senecas sided with the British. They were fierce and greatly feared warriors but unreliable as allies. In the Oriskany Campaign at the siege of Fort Stanwix in 1777 when it became obvious that there would be no opportunity to secure loot, the Indians plundered British supplies and then deserted. After Cornwallis' defeat in 1781, the Indians learned that negotiations were under way to secure a peace treaty and they had not been consulted on its terms. Upon learning that their interests had been neglected, they were on the verge of uprising and massacring their British and Loyalist allies; it took the combined efforts of both Mary and Joseph Brant to dissuade them.

It was a war in which both sides were humiliated or disgraced. The British suffered many defeats from incompetence and mismanagement. In 1777 General Burgoyne with a huge force of 10,000 British and German soldiers and some Loyalists encountered delays which eventually led to his defeat by a smaller force of 7,000 Americans. At the end of the war, Lord Cornwallis recklessly dashed about Virginia, confident that if he ran into difficulties he could make his way to the Atlantic coast where the British Navy would rescue him. When eventually he was in jeopardy he reached the coast and signaled to the offshore warships, he was astounded to find that the ships belonged to the French Navy, leading to his surrender. The Americans too had their share of misfortune - Burgoyne's

surrender was under a 'convention,' a European arrangement which meant that the defeated troops gave up their arms and then went home, promising not to take any further part in the war. This was a sensible practice which saved lives on both sides and conserved the victor's manpower by avoiding the necessity of using troops to guard and take care of the prisoners.

Unfortunately the Continental Congress refused to ratify the convention and declared that the British troops would have to remain as prisoners of war. This decision disgraced the Americans in the eyes of the Europeans; but even worse was to follow. Congress decided not to feed the prisoners in their long trek to Virginia prison camps, where half of the prisoners died before the end of the war. This barbarous behaviour brought discredit upon the nation.

This long, uncivil, bitter and unpopular war finally officially ended with the signing of the Treaty of Paris on 3 September 1783. It was almost eight years since the war began when American Generals Richard Montgomery and Benedict Arnold invaded Canada in the fall of 1775. During this eight-year struggle thousands of people on both sides of the conflict died, were wounded or went missing.

For the two years prior to the peace treaty there had been little military activity after Lord Cornwallis' surrender at Yorktown on 19 October 1781 – effectively the war had ended with only scattered skirmishes since then. During this period British and German regulars and Loyalist provincials had little to do. Similarly on the American side Continental and militia soldiers were inactive and suffering from poor morale and no pay. Mutiny was a constant prospect among the Americans; it took strenuous efforts by George Washington and his officers to maintain discipline.

Added to the concerns on the American side was the desire of the men to return home to secure the bounty land that many of the states had promised to give to their native sons after the war. So long as the men were serving in the military, they could not go home and inspect their land, which increased their frustration and contributed to worsening morale.

Given the obvious advantage of accelerating the discharge of American men to economize and improve morale, why did it not happen? The problem lay in the terms of the enlistment process – the men signed on for an indefinite period with an assurance that their pay accounts would be settled in full when they were eventually discharged. The Continental Congress was, however, bankrupt and could not pay the troops so they faced the prospect of remaining in uniform indefinitely. This was a Catch 22 situation – the longer the men remained in uniform, the greater the amount of accrued back pay and the increased difficulty in settling their accounts. Eventually a solution was found which enabled most of the men to return home and acquire their bounty lands without violating the terms of their enlistment agreement – they were allowed to return home on "leave without pay!" As they were still technically in the army, it was not necessary at that time to give them their back pay. Eventually they were paid in scrip with an assurance that it would be redeemed in cash as soon as economic conditions permitted; unfortunately most of the men gave away or traded their scrip for almost nothing, so speculators were the ones who profited in the long run.

Most of the men benefitted from this arrangement but not all! Early in the Revolution, Major Moses Hazen, a retired English officer, approached the British authorities with an offer to raise troops on condition that he be promoted. When his offer was rejected he went to the Continental Congress with a similar proposition. This time it was welcomed and Colonel Hazen recruited Canadians for his unit, which became the 2nd Canadian Regiment or 'Hazen's Own.' Obviously there was no prospect of these men going to Quebec, much less receiving bounty land for their services to the enemy. After they had languished for some time in military camps, the stalemate was resolved when the State of New York adopted them and they were discharged and given bounty land in American territory.

The British too had severe problems. Its stronghold and centre of operations was in New York City with thousands of British and German regular troops as well as multitudes of Loyalists and refugees. The evacuation of all these people represented an enormous logistical problem for Sir Guy Carleton, the Commander in Chief. It was complicated by the arrival of more Loyalist families wishing to flee the hostile environment in America and take advantage of the offer to be transported to Nova Scotia and Canada, at the same time being harassed by American officials. The situation is described in Earle Thomas' book *Greener Pastures*; it was dramatically shown in an excellent National Film Board documentary entitled *The World Turned Upside Down*, which describes the plight of Ben Ingraham and his family who eventually settled in New Brunswick.

An unforeseen problem confronted the British authorities – the fate of the thousands of black persons in New York City. Early in the war black slaves of American masters had been induced to desert their owners and help the British forces, thus harming the American economy and increasing the supply of labour available to the British army. Some became soldiers by serving in the Black Pioneers; others supported the British cause in other ways. These people were promised their freedom from slavery at the end of the war but the difficulty in implementing this problem lay in the terms of the Treaty of Paris under which the British had agreed to return property to American owners – and slaves were considered 'property.' Thus the British faced a dilemma – keep their promise and they would ignore the provisions of the treaty or return the slaves and break their promise to the blacks who had aided the British forces. Fortunately an honourable solution was found which was acceptable to both sides – the British authorities agreed to pay compensation to the American owners of black slaves and permitted those who had arrived in New York City prior to the signing of the peace treaty to depart on the outgoing vessels. As black families approached the vessels, they were interrogated by a joint team of British and American officers, who recorded details in a record later known as *Carleton's Book of Negroes*. It forms part of a selective index to a record of the inhabitants of New York City in the British Military Headquarters Papers which were compiled by members of Sir Guy Carleton Branch of the United Empire Loyalists' Association of Canada. This index has been published as *Carleton's Loyalist Index* and is available as a CD-ROM or a set of computer diskettes for \$25 postpaid from John Ruch, 1805-71 Somerset Street West,

Ottawa, Ontario K2P 2G2. It may also be purchased from Global Genealogy by telephoning 1-800-361-5168.

During 1783 priority was given to evacuating, from New York City, those people who wished to settle in Nova Scotia: Loyalists, some British and German soldiers, and two small groups of Loyalists who wished to go on to Quebec and settle on Lake Ontario. The two small groups are the subject of Larry Turner's *Voyage of a Different Kind*. Once these people had been removed in two major armadas called the Spring Fleet and the Fall Fleet, the withdrawal of the regular troops was effected by the end of November 1783. The reception of the settlers in Nova Scotia was chaotic; plans to distribute land and provisions were completely inadequate; many spent the winter of 1783-84 in unheated tents. The fate of the freed black people was even worse, when they received land at all, it was in small lots and generally of poor quality. Many blacks did not obtain provisions and they had no civil rights. Consequently when an opportunity arose in 1792 to remove to Sierra Leone in Africa, about one third of the community accepted it.

Discontent with the poor conditions in Nova Scotia caused agitation for a separate colony and in 1784 New Brunswick was severed from Nova Scotia and came largely under Loyalist control. Marion Gilroy's *Loyalists and Land Settlement in Nova Scotia* and Esther Clark Wright's *The Loyalists of New Brunswick* provide details of land allotted to these settlers. Records of petitions for land in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick are held by the Public Archives of Nova Scotia and the Provincial Archives of New Brunswick respectively.

Many Loyalists and their families came overland from Vermont and New York to join their friends and relatives in military and refugee camps in Quebec. During 1783 Governor Haldimand arranged for surveys of land to be carried out in what is now Ontario and made vigorous efforts to secure provisions and tools to be distributed to the settlers. Settlement in Quebec was discouraged; transport was provided up the St. Lawrence River in the spring of 1784 to areas which had been surveyed for settlement by regiments and rations, clothing, tools and tents were distributed. Arrangements were much more efficient than in

the Maritimes and morale was much higher.

All did not run smoothly however when the Loyalists learned in 1786 that they were not to have freehold possession of their land grants. The Crown's intention was to let them settle without payment of rent for ten years and then levy substantial annual charges. Adding to the discontent was the discovery that the Royal Highland Emigrants had received much larger land grants than the other Loyalist units. These problems were settled by changing the policy in 1788 to make outright land grants and make them as large as those of the Royal Highland Emigrants. Moreover grants were permitted to the children of the Loyalists when they came of age or, in the case of daughters, when they married. There was still the continuing concern about being forced to live under French civil law; this was eventually resolved in 1791 by the expedient of dividing Quebec into two parts; the eastern part, called Lower Canada, retained the French civil law and seigneurial land tenure, and the western part, called Upper Canada, was given English common law and freehold land tenure. For a good account of the Upper Canada (Ontario) settlement process see Mary Beacock Fryer's *The King's Men*; Norman K. Crowder's *Early Ontario Settlers* provides details of the names of the settlers and where they were located.

The National Archives of Canada in Ottawa has a vast store of Loyalist records including petitions for land in present-day Ontario and Quebec. It has muster rolls for military units and for Loyalist settlements in Upper and Lower Canada as well as the Ward Chipman papers with rolls of disbanded soldiers and Loyalists settlers in the Maritimes. It also has copies of the British Audit Office records of Loyalist claims for compensation for losses sustained; they frequently give information on their residences and standard of living in the American colonies as well as details of their treatment at the hands of former neighbours and friends.

Britain lost the war and its thirteen American colonies. The American colonies lost up to 100,000 people, many of them good citizens. Canada gained two new colonies: New Brunswick and Upper Canada (later Canada West and still later Ontario) and thousands of new settlers. ©

Internet Sources of Information

The Global Gazette <<http://globalgazette.net/>>, see especially articles on Loyalists by Brenda Dougall Merriman

The On-Line Institute for Advanced Loyalist Studies <<http://www.royalprovincial.com/>>.

The UEL Association of Canada <<http://people.becon.org/~uela/uela.htm>>.

The Olive Tree <<http://www.rootsweb.com/~ote/>>.

Bill Martin's Page <<http://www.tbaytel/bmartin/index2.htm>>.

[Editor's Note: The above article is a transcript of a talk given by Norman K Crowder at the Sixth Annual BIFHSGO Conference]

The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints has been allowed to photograph the personal records of 3.5 million British soldiers, sailors and airmen from the First World War. Usually known as the 'burnt documents' they were badly damaged in an air raid in 1940 and have not been available to the general public because of their fragile condition. As a result of the PRO/Mormon co-operation 2.75 million records will become available, joining the 750,000 files that escaped damage. Some are available now and the rest will be released in the next two to three years.

Phillimore's English Parish Records

JOHN D REID

Phillimore isn't exactly the most common name in Britain. You'll find six times more listings for Shearon than Phillimore in today's London telephone book. However, in British family history the name Phillimore holds a special place.

It's a rare person investigating British family history who hasn't referred to *The Phillimore Atlas and Index of Parish Registers* edited by Cecil Humphery-Smith. Originally published in 1984 it's advertised as the most useful single reference work for those tracing ancestry (in England, Scotland and Wales). The book gets its name from the company that published it, Phillimore and Co Ltd, based in Chichester, West Sussex, and founded in 1897 by William Phillimore Watts Phillimore, an Oxford law graduate.

Phillimore's greatest contribution to British genealogy was, together with many collaborators, to extract and publish transcripts of numerous English parish registers, mainly for marriages. They are organized by county. Some counties run to multiple volumes. Many of the transcripts start from early in the parish record to 1812, the start of record keeping according to the strictures of *Rose's Act*. Others continue to 1837 and the start of civil registration. The records, as published, are chronological and there are no indexes, which is no great disadvantage if you know the

parish and time period of interest.

These volumes have been quite difficult to access. They were only published in a limited subscription, typically 150. The Family History Library in Salt Lake City holds a good, but not complete, collection in hardcopy, and some of those are photocopies. They don't circulate so aren't available through local LDS Family History Centres.

A complete inventory is available in *Index to Parishes in Phillimore's Marriages*, compiled by ME Bryant Rosier.

We are fortunate in Ottawa to have access to some volumes of Phillimore's original publications. They are a little known part of the collection at the National Library and, not being Canadian, they don't get much attention. The collection is substantially incomplete, but perhaps may include a parish of interest to you. Some volumes are in off-site storage, but any volume can be ordered for on-site viewing. All you need is a reader ticket.

During the past year some of these Phillimore volumes have become available on commercial data CDs. More are likely to appear in the coming months. Some other, more limited, data is available over the Internet. A bonus of the electronic form is that a search capability is often built in.

The table that follows summarizes sources of the Phillimore Parish Registers. In most cases these are for marriages only:

County	Volumes Issued	Volumes at NLC	CD	Comments
Berkshire	2			
Buckinghamshire	9	1, 8		
Cambridgeshire	6			
Cheshire	5			
Cornwall	26	1-2, 4-11, 13, 23-24, 26	A	
Cumberland	2	2		Stanwix (1662-1837), Crosby-on-Eden (1665-1837), Harrington (1652-1837), Gosforth (1571-1837).
Derbyshire	15		A	
Devonshire	2	2		St. Andrew's, Plymouth (1581-1654)
Dorset	7	1		
Essex	4	1-4		
Gloucestershire	17	4	S	www.genuki.org.uk/big/eng/GLS/StuartFlight/index.html
Hampshire	16	1-3, 5-7, 10-13, 16	S	http://www.genuki.org.uk/big/eng/HAM/#ChurchRecords
Hertfordshire	3	1-3		
Huntingdonshire	1			
Kent	2	2	A	
Leicestershire	12	1, 8-11	A	
Lincolnshire	11	1-2		Spalding (1550-1812), West Allington (1559-1812), Sedgebrook (1559-1812), Pinchbeck (160-1812), Fleet (1561-1812)
London	4	4		St. James, Duke's Place, Aldgate (1664-1837)
Middlesex	9	1?		
Norfolk	12	1-4, 8	S	www.uea.ac.uk/~s090/genuki/NFK/norfolk/church/phillimore.shtml
Northamptonshire	2		A	

References:

A: The Archive CD Book Project, <<http://www.archivecdbooks.com/books/index.htm>>

S: S&N Genealogy Supplies, <http://ourworld.compuserve.com/homepages/Genealogy_Supplies/cddata.htm>.

Endnotes:

A full list of parishes in the volumes at the NLC is being prepared and should be online at the BIFHSGO web site, <www.cyberus.ca/~bifhsgo> by the time you read this.

How complete is the coverage? Estimates are that Phillimore includes about 70% of the pre-1813 marriages for Cornwall, and about 17% of the Norfolk marriages. The following counties are not in Phillimore's portfolio: Bedfordshire, Durham, Herefordshire, Lancashire, Monmouthshire, Northumberland, Rutland, Shropshire, Staffordshire, Surrey, Sussex, Westmoreland, Yorkshire

Winchester is particularly well served as Volume 4 for Hampshire contains burial and christening as well as marriage data for Winton (Winchester) Cathedral and StSwithun-upon-Kingsgate, Winchester.

If your ancestor is from Matlock in Derbyshire you'll find the Phillimore transcript, as well as other town data, at: <http://dSPACE.dial.pipex.com/town/terrace/pd65/matlock/phillimore.htm>.

Viewing a transcript is never as good as verifying the entry in the parish register, or the Bishop's Transcript, but may provide more information than the IGI, if that parish is included in the IGI at all.

Phillimore likely published more genealogical works than any other author. These include *How to Write the History of a Family* in 1887, a 377 page book on the Phillimores and several other family histories, a volume on Irish Wills, and more than 200 volumes of parish registers.

W P W Phillimore may have had a one-track mind in devoting his career to genealogy, but it was not about his branch of the family that the following epigram was written:

On Sir Roger Phillimore (1810 – 1885) and his brother, George Phillimore

When Nature drempt of making bores,
She formed a brace of Phillimores;
Sooner than make a Phillimost,
Nature herself would yield the ghost

Gleanings from the National Archives of Canada

MARY M NASH

[The fourteenth in a series of descriptions of selected pamphlets and brochures from the Catalogue of Publications in the Public Archives of Canada, published in 1931 and commonly known as the Casey catalogue. The numbers at the beginning of each entry refer to their numbers in the Catalogue. The Catalogue and the materials described in it may be consulted in the Special Collections Reading Room on the fourth floor of the National Library at 395 Wellington Street in Ottawa.]

[Author's Note: This contribution is the last one with an Alberta or early Western Canadian theme, due to a personal interest of the author.]

Casey 2-901. What Settlers say of Manitoba and the Canadian North West: a plain statement of the experiences of farmers resident in the country 1886. Produced by H. Blacklock and Co Printers, 75 Farringdon Rd, London. EC. 47 p.

This document discusses all aspects of settlement, working, prices, recreation, sports, use of fertilizers in the area. It gives the names and addresses of people whose experiences were noted. The survey was done Oct/Nov 1885.

It was agreed by most respondents that the minimum required capital to come to the Canadian North West was between £150 to £200. Most settlers were from the UK with a few coming from Upper Canada (Ont). The replies were sorted under the following headings:

Hints for newcomers were to bring clothing and bedding but no work implements.

Climate – 171 replied that the climate was very healthy. Summer frosts and storms – frosts were the exception during the summer and few had yet experienced any severe storms. Soil, Water and Fuel – replies for these categories were done in detail.

Cattle raising – horses and cattle were said to thrive.

Sheep – were also said to thrive in the area.

Farm houses – mostly log, put up by the settlers themselves, there were some frame houses.

First season's crop – goes into great details on explanation

of terms used and the variety of crops grown. For example, breaking and backsetting – after breaking, the sod is replaced in its former position.

Dates of ploughing, seeding and harvest – Spring ploughing was typically done in March and April, with fall ploughing into the first week of November, Seeding also done in March and April with harvesting typically being from mid-August to mid-September.

Mixed farming was found to be the best and most prevalent method.

Growth of flax was successful.

Use of manure was done sparingly.

Fencing – wire was preferred to rail.

Price of provisions – for this category the questioner was referred to a wife or sister.

How winter was spent – still working on the farm, hunting, ice fishing, visiting and entertaining.

Success of settlers – almost all were satisfied with the country, climate and their prospects for success.

Sports in Canada – most referred to hunting, said to be plentiful with ducks, geese, game, rabbits, deer, muskox, bear and fish. By this time the buffalo was almost extinct.

Casey 2-900. What women say of the Canadian North West: a simple statement of the experiences of women settled in all parts of Manitoba and the North West. 1886, done by the Canadian Pacific Railway in London. 48 p. Shall family accompany the settler? – Most answered yes

but specified that the family should come early in the year. Forming new home – no real problems, freedom and independence were stressed, advice was to learn bread making.

Advice to newcomers – bring warm clothing, bedding and some household articles.

Climate – much the same comments as for the men in that it was healthy and their children never looked better.

Schools and churches – Schools were plentiful, churches less so in some districts.

Dairying and Poultry raising – said to be of good quality and plentiful.

Price of provisions and clothing – said to be plentiful and at reasonable prices, clothing sometimes more expensive in outlying areas.

Demand for servant girls – work is plentiful.

Openings for girls in trades – There was said to be a good demand for milliners and dressmakers.

The Indian question – Indians were said to cause few problems and were rarely seen.

Were the women contented? – 153 answered Yes, 2 answered No. They were looking forward to good prospects, especially with the coming of the railroad.

Casey 2-995 Hon Blake, Edward 1833-1912. Dominion election campaign of 1886. No. 1. First series. NW Maladministration: speech before the Reform Association's meeting at Owen Sound. Toronto: Hunter, Rose and Co. Printers. 1886.

Topics – NW Affairs – Maladministration and Rebellion – Strange disappearance of 125,000 immigrants – Tupperian calculations: premature surveys, grievances of the Metis, value of half-breed sympathy – Force is no remedy – Refusal of information by the government – Scandalous treatment of Indians – What about Riel? – The “Bunter and Smasher” fanatics.

Questions relating to the NW – The speaker claims mismanagement. The railroad would not cost the country a cent, and the government would gain \$69 million from the sale of land but the bubble burst and the net return was only \$370,000 over 5 years. The year previous there was a deficit of \$300,000. In the same year, the government spent \$1.1 million on Indians, and \$450,000 on the Mounted Police and in terms of settlement there were about 125,000 fewer people than originally predicted.

The Tupperian calculator predicted that the North West would produce 640 million bushels of wheat per year but this assumed that every inch of land was cropped and left no room for houses, barns etc. This was based on the calculation that 100,000 farmers would each plant 320 acres yielding 20 bushels of wheat per acre.

Surveys – there was more land being surveyed than could be parceled out for use. It was noted that in many instances Indians picked up survey stakes and used them for firewood. Also there was little money left to survey land that was already being used, making it difficult for settlers to sell or subdivide their land.

Grievances of the North West people – no representation on Councils and rebellion was breaking out. Half breeds got land at the rate of 160 acres per adult and 240 acres per child. Delays proved to be dangerous but nothing was done. There was cruel and callous neglect in that claims were not settled. The author claimed that the government invented measures of repression. Some 1700 individuals were entitled to claim land but the government guilt could be proven from official documents which were often held back. The North West Indians were said to be dying of disease and starvation. The author makes Riel out to be insane and claims that his sentence should have been commuted. ◻

Your Publishing – John Townesend

[Editor's Note: The objective of this continuing series is to assist the Reader to produce a professional-quality self-published computer-generated, hard-copy manuscript ready for the printer; and to then market and distribute the resulting book. This is Number 11 of the series, which commenced in the Fall, 1998 Edition of Anglo-Celtic Roots.]

4. Preparing Your Book.

So far, we have covered how to prepare the *Cover* and the *Front Matter* of your book. These were, if you like, the story of the story. Now we come to your book's substance, the actual family history: the genealogical record and its context, and the graphics.

And so far, your book's content has been essentially non-standardized because each page had its particular purpose, and you may have been quite creative in your choice of font types and size, and page format.

You may remember, however, the exceptions to this. For your *Contents* page was to replicate the page design of the body of the book, and so was your *Introduction*.

But now we have arrived at the *Main Text* of your book, the actual story you want to tell your readers. And you will want to display it on your standard page so that it is the story that gets the attention, not the way it is displayed on the

page. Your page design, hopefully, will help your reader navigate painlessly and will not get in the way. Your page design is a means to the end, not an end in itself.

There are two main issues relative to Main Text: what you have to say—your family's history—and how you display that history on the page. Call that Page Size, Layout and Format.

We have already discussed the main attributes of effective writing, in drafting your manuscript. First, you need to keep it clear, concise and complete. And second,

1. Research your Family History
 2. Plan your Publication
 3. Draft your Manuscript
 4. Prepare Your Book
 5. Produce Your Book
 6. Distribute Your Book
- Figure 1. – “Steps” in the publication of your Family History

you need to ensure that three ingredients are always present: *Genealogy*, *Context* and *Graphics*. We have spoken of the importance of a genealogical numbering system, of a style sheet for uniformity of grammar, spelling, layout, etc., and of clear graphics, be they maps, illustrations, charts or similar.

So we move now to the attributes of your standard page, starting with page size, and the associated economics. It will be less expensive to use a page size that is consistent with the size of the paper that is available to the printer. And more expensive if you use a page size that involves cutting the paper, and throwing out an unused remainder.

The most frequently-encountered page size is lettersize, 8½x11". If you plan to centre-stitch, such as in *Anglo-Celtic Roots*, the sheets would be 11x17", with four pages per sheet. That's economical, and provides a good page capacity for larger charts and graphics. Alternatively, half of 8½x11" is 5.5x8.5", and that is quite popular as well for "booklet" type products. Remember, though, that the final size will be slightly less than these dimensions after the top, bottom and side have been trimmed. If you want your book to be 6x9", the third conventional size, then be prepared to pay more, because the paper to prepare it will still be 8½x11", with abundant unused scrap which you will still have to pay for.

Then there's the question of how much to fit on a page. Again, this is a question of economics. Obviously, the more crammed onto a page, the fewer the pages, and therefore the lesser the cost. But the result will be hard to look at and even harder to work through. You may have lost your reader and therefore your market.

You need to strike a balance. The eye looks for white space, so provide it: on all four margins to start with, and maybe in paragraph construction as well. A one column page provides a long line for the eye to read, especially in a smaller font size. A better alternative is two-columns. This provides more white in the space between the columns, and the font can be smaller because the lines are shorter and therefore easier for the eye to capture.

Family History Events – Marilyn Thomson

July 14 - 28, 2001. ISOA: Adventures in Genealogical Research in Ireland. Conducted by Gordon and Carolyn Casper who have been involved in Family History and Genealogy for the past 30 years and have taught Genealogy on a university level for many years. Cost of tour \$1,995. Plus air fare. Includes B & B for 14 nights at Trinity College in Dublin, Queen's College in Belfast and in Cork and Tralee while on Southern Ireland Tour. (Double occupancy, single by arrangement).

July 28 - August 4, 2001. ISOA: Adventures in Genealogical Research, England, Wales and Scotland. Conducted by Gordon and Carolyn Casper. Cost of tour \$2,095. Plus round trip air fare from your home to London. Fee includes B & B and dinner at London School of Economics and University of Edinburgh plus week-long London transportation pass, London theatre ticket, Thames River boat ride and double decker bus tour. Transportation to Edinburgh, Scottish night, day tour of Edinburgh and private coach tour of Scottish Highlands. Deposit of \$150 payable at registration.

If you decide on two columns, you will have to decide on whether they are to be left justified with a jagged right edge, or fully justified—the *Anglo-Celtic Roots* standard—where both left and right edges are straight. A jagged edge is more informal and is sometimes popular because it avoids having to manage hyphenation at the right edge.

On the other hand, fully-justified text tends to look better and careful use of typesetting features—word and line spacing, kerning and hyphenation limits—can produce a typeset appearance which lends credibility to your product. They are the difference between a professional-looking product and a term essay, the latter prepared using the word processor's default settings. If you are interested in using the settings in this journal, please contact us.

Font size varies according to font family being used. 12 point in Times New Roman appears smaller than 12 point in Arial, although both are 12/72". For main text, it pays to be unimaginative in your choice of fonts. Elaborate fonts will attract attention to themselves, and away from the message of the book. The main text of this journal is prepared in 11 point Times New Roman, the article headings in italics. This is a serif font, meaning that there are little cross lines that finish off the strokes of each letter. This makes the letters easier for the eye to read. On the other hand, a sans-serif font, such as Arial, used in *Figure 1* above, is also good for headings.

Where charts are concerned, it is often important to compact a significant amount of data into a carefully formatted space. This can call for a condensed font, providing more characters to the inch. We often employ 11 point Humanist Condensed in *Anglo-Celtic Roots* for this purpose.

Depending on your audience, you might wish to consider other font families for your book. One favourite of mine is Cheltenham. It has a denser type face than Times Roman. And its readability is good. ■

August 11 - 14, 2001. ISOA: Research in Wales. An opportunity for research in the National Library at Aberystwyth. Private research in local ancestral areas. Gordon and Carolyn Casper, PO Box 1174, Orem, Utah 84059-1174. Phone (801) 226-3148, Fax (801) 434-5497. E-mail: <Gordon_Casper@byu.edu>. Cost \$700. Includes B & B and 4 day train pass.

August 23 - 25, 2001. Journey to the Past on Board the Queen Mary. 14th Annual Seminar of the British Isles Family History Society - USA. Long Beach, CA. International speakers include: Michael Gandy (ENG), David Dobson (SCT), Trevor Parkhill (IRL). Contact <www.rootsweb.com/~bifhsusa/seminar.html> for information.

Aug 26 - Sept 8, 2001. NGS Research Tour to Northern Germany. This trip will be led by Education Manager John Humphrey and Rev Cecil Pottinger and will visit Berlin, Potsdam, Leipzig, Halle, Hannover, Bremen and Hamburg. For a brochure call (800) 473-0060 or check web site <www.ngsgenealogy.org>.

Aug 31 - Sept 2, 2001. Forward to the Past; 20th Century Records. Imperial College, London. A major Family History

Conference hosted by the Society of Genealogists. The full conference cost is £198 and there are partial attendance prices. A £30 deposit is to be enclosed with the application and the balance to be paid by 30 June 2001. Application form may be found in the Brian O'Regan Memorial Library or write the Society of Genealogists, 14 Charterhouse Buildings, Goswell Road, London, EC1M 7BA. Tel: 020 7253 5235, e-mail: <director@sog.org.uk> Website: <www.sog.org.uk>.

September 17 - 23, 2001. 4th Irish Genealogical Congress - Trinity College, entitled *Dublin Ireland Awaits You*. Six full days of lectures etc. Accommodation available on-site. Non-refundable Congress reservation fee required to receive final program and payment form. \$US17.50 for conference attendance only and \$US52 for conference attendance and accommodations. Tentative fees are £IR450 which includes lectures and accommodation at Trinity College plus some meals. Without accommodation, the Congress fee is £IR25

per day or £IR125 for the entire Congress. Information: <http://indigo.ie/~irishge?> Or I GC, c/o National Archives, Bishop Street, Dublin 8, Ireland.

August 25 - 26, 2002. Looking for the Irish. The St Patrick's Society of Richmond and Vicinity in the Eastern Townships in Quebec is planning a Homecoming/Reunion to celebrate the 125th Anniversary of the Society. All former members of the St. Pat's Society and Irish descendants in the Richmond, Quebec area are invited to attend. Contact Bob Dalton at 819-826-2434, <bob.dalton@videotron.ca> or 360 Roy St Richmond QC J0B 2H0, or Joe Kelly at 514-365-4131, <joebk@sympatico.ca>, or Paul and Mark O'Donnell at 220 Principal N, Richmond QC J0B 2H0, 819-826-2535 <odonnell@interlinx.qc.ca>. A publication on the history of the Irish in the area is underway. If you have any photos, letters, journals, etc to lend for this project, please contact one of the above persons. ☐

The Printed Page - Marilyn Thomson

***T*ools of the Trade for Canadian Genealogy** by Althea Douglas. Published by the OGS, 40 Orchard View Blvd, Suite 102, Toronto ON M4R 1B9. 2000 vi, 98 pp with illustrations. Soft cover \$16 plus \$3 p & h plus 7% GST. Reviewed by Paul Milner in *FGS Forum*, Vol. 12 No. 4, Winter 2000. The reviewer says this book is a collection of easy to read essays of the many ways to approach family history research in Canada through archives, records (some on microfilm), lists of names, who's who, newspapers, atlases and death records etc. The National Archives of Canada, the National Library, advice on websites and useful addresses for finding information are extensively covered. This is a beginner genealogist's guide but would be extremely practical for all Canadian researchers.

The Marriage Registers of Upper Canada/Canada West, Vol. 7: Part 1 Newcastle district 1810 - 1848 and Vol. 12: Eastern district 1801 - 1865. Compiled by Dan Walker and Fawne Stratford - Devai. Published by Global Heritage Press, 13 Charles St, Suite 101 - 102, Milton ON L9V 2G5. Index and maps. Hard cover \$44.95, soft cover \$29.95 plus \$5.50 p & h plus 7% GST. Reviewed by Paul Milner in *FGS Forum*, Vol. 12 No. 4, Winter 2000. "In the early days of settlement of Upper Canada and Canada West, all ministers with the exception of Anglican and Roman Catholic were required to send register copies to the Clerk of the Peace for the District or County to be included in the District Marriage Register. The majority of returns began in the 1830s and are the closest record to the original parish records that exist, sometimes including baptisms and burials.

The register of the Eastern District covers the present counties of Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry and is officially titled, *A Registry of certified marriages of members of the Church of Scotland, Lutheran, Congregationalist, Baptists, Independents, Methodists, Mennonites, Tunkers, Presbyterians or Moravians*, indicating the extent of records within these volumes. The names of the officiating clergy and witnesses are unfortunately omitted.

A companion volume "***Vital Records of Upper Canada/Canada West. Vol. 1: Part 1, Niagara District 1795 - 1856. Vol. 1: Part 2, Niagara District 1792 - 1849.*** Compiled by Dan Walker and Fawne Stratford - Devai, 2000. viii, 174; viii, 208 pp Index, maps. Soft - cover \$29.95 plus \$5.50 plus 7% GST. Reviewed by Paul Milner in *FGS Forum*, Vol. 12, No. 4, Winter 2000. "The district boundaries in this volume comprise the present Niagara District of Lincoln, Welland and Haldimand counties. These volumes include the Anglican and Roman Catholic churches which did not need to be recorded in the District Marriage Registers plus birth, baptism, death and burial information from other sources including town records, the Ft George Garrison and Roman Catholic, Episcopal, Presbyterian and United Churches." For a complete listing of this series, access the Publisher's Website at <<http://www.globalgenealogy.com>>.

Registers of the Secession Churches in Scotland by Diane Baptie. This book lists the records of baptisms, marriages and deaths in the Scottish Secession churches giving the name and type of church, its subsequent history and record location if other than the National Archives of Scotland. Eighty - one pages and priced at £4 plus p&h (96p UK and £2.86 Overseas airmail). Please see the Scottish Association of Family History Societies Bulletin, December 2000.

Finding British Probates: Scottish Testaments by Linda Jones. 6609 Weatherford Court, McLean VA 22101. The *British Isles Family History Society - USA Journal*, Spring 2000, Vol. xiii, Number 1 contains an extensive article explaining the two primary types of probate records in Scotland: Testaments and Services of Heirs. It explains where to locate 'Testaments to 1823' and 'Testaments after 1823.' Extensive lists of the Parishes, Counties, Commissariots of Scotland with their Fiche No Of index is printed and should be of great assistance to people searching for records of distribution of heritable and personal property. ☐

Sources – Linnéa - June Adam

Scottish family researchers will be grateful to Norma O'Toole for passing on this web-site which she received through her subscription to <ABERDEEN-L@rootsweb.com>. There are many links here which specialize in Scottish family history, so have a look at the following address: <<http://home.clear.net.nz/pages/nzsoghamilton/scotland.htm>>.

The *Family History News* online newsletter usually has details about useful new web-sites. One in the April issue is the Gloucestershire Record Office Genealogy Database at <<http://www.gloscc.gov.uk/pubserv/gcc/corpserv/archives/genealogy.htm>>. This should be a good resource for anyone with ancestors in Gloucestershire, as it is a database of wills proved at Gloucester between 1541 and 1858, the Gaol register of prisoners held at the county gaol between 1815 and 1879, and also the baptisms at local nonconformist churches.

If you find it difficult to figure out all the "cousin" relationships there is a web-site at <<http://www.rootscomputing.com/howto/cousin/cousin.htm>> that might be able to help. It provides a chart that gives relationships down to about 8th cousins.

There is yet another Internet newsletter of interest to those doing family history in the United Kingdom. It is called the *UK Genealogy Newsletter* and it began publishing in September 2000. You can get a look at the current issue at <www.ukgenealogy.co.uk/>. The subscription is free, and can be obtained by sending a message to <news@ukgenealogy.co.uk>.

Many newsletters have the interesting news that immigration records from Ellis Island for the years January 1892 to December 1924 will soon be available online.

The work has taken several years and thousands of volunteers to sort out the records from passenger lists and ships' manifests, and family history researchers have been waiting for the new database to become available, and it is expected to be one of the busiest Web sites recently launched. The address is <www.ellisland.org>.

There has been a great deal of interest in the new National Burial Index for England and Wales which has just recently become available. Norma O'Toole has kindly provided some information on this resource which she notes is expensive. The Index comes on two CD-ROMs, the price is £30, and full details (including how to order) can be found at the following URL <www.ffhs.org.uk/General/Projects/NBI.htm>. The NBI comprises over 5.4 million burial records from some 4,440 parish registers, including nonconformist and cemetery registers, covering 40 counties. Coverage is strongest for the period 1813-37, but includes burials from a much wider time period, including up to 2000. Disk 1 covers 1538-1825 and disk 2 1826-2000. Each entry contains the surname, forename(s), date of burial, age where given, parish or cemetery where recorded and the family history society that transcribed the record. You can also call up a complete list of all places covered in each county and maps showing the coverage and with each place marked by a dot.

Following is a table of coverage by county:

County	Coverage	County	Coverage	County	Coverage
WRY	708000	CAM	95000	York & Ainsty	19000
NRY	306000	NTH	85000	STS	18000
LIN	616000	SAL	85000	KEN	16000
WOR	483000	HRT	84000	CGN	11000
WAR	460000	BKM	80000	MDX	11000
SFK	429000	HUN	76000	RAD	5000
CHS	255000	NFK	74000	SOM	2000
GLA	249000	BDF	52000	DOR	1000
OXF	213000	ESS	48000	HAM	Under 1,000
DUR	159000	HRT	42000	LEI	Under 1,000
GLS	154000	DBY	35000	MON	Under 1,000
WIL	145000	LAN	29000	MGY	Under 1,000
SRY	120000	ERY	28000		
BRK	117000				
NBL	106000				

The following offer has been received from Allan Davies; "I was until recently the curator (for 15 years) of the Lancashire Mining Museum, Salford, England sadly closed down due to financial cutbacks. I am now potentially self employed carrying on answering coalmining enquiries. I can track down ancestors who died in UK mining accidents through records I have access to. This service is described on my web site <<http://website.lineone.net/~coalmining>>. Rather than track down a single reference I may be able to give researchers a broader picture of their ancestors working life and neighbourhood etc, possibly even a photo of the mine involved."

The Maritime's 'Most Wanted Site'. Post hard-to-find or "most wanted" ancestors in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Prince Edward Island <<http://freepages.genealogy.rootsweb.com/~easternpassage/mmw.html>>

From Bill Carey, "The Carp Ridge." He recommends a program called *Parish Locator* which can be downloaded over the internet from the following website: <<http://www.users.globalnet.co.uk/~gdl/yasfhs.htm#parish>>. It comes in a 'zipped' file and is quite large at 6.38 MB; it took in the order of 30 minutes to download. To gain access to the program, it must first be 'unzipped,' then installed on the computer. The program works with Windows 98, and installs in a manner similar to other Windows based programs. For those with limited internet and or computer experience, the process described may

appear daunting, however the benefits may well prove to be worth the trouble. Experienced users will find installation straight forward.

The following paragraph (copied from the 'Help' section of the program) summarizes the benefits:

"Welcome, About Parish Locator. This routine was developed to assist in identifying records in England, Scotland, and Wales that are available for Family History research. We have attempted to include all parishes and other entities that have kept vital records in a database that can be searched by location as assistance to anyone doing genealogical research in the UK. The database includes: the parish or entity name; the parish or entity

type; the location by county, country, and Ordnance Survey Reference; and the dates that records are known to be available. Original data is from Parish Locator Help, a part of Parish Locator, Copyright © 2001, Li Ar Software."

One of the most useful features I found with the program is its ability to list all parishes within a user defined distance, from a user selected location. I also use it for finding obscurely named parishes. The best way to make this program available to Society members may well be to obtain a CD of the program and have it available at the Society's library. 

**The British Isles Family History Society of Greater Ottawa
In Co-operation with
The National Library of Canada
Presents**

THE SEVENTH ANNUAL FAMILY HISTORY CONFERENCE

at

The National Library of Canada, 395 Wellington Street Ottawa

on

Friday, Saturday and Sunday 21 to 23 September 2001

FOCUS: ENGLISH GENEALOGICAL SOURCES

KEYNOTE SPEAKER:

LADY MARY TEVIOT, PRESIDENT OF THE FEDERATION OF FAMILY HISTORY SOCIETIES

Plus many other speakers on Scottish, Irish and Welsh family history research, demonstrations, suppliers booths and much more.

Registration: Members; \$50 before 31 July, \$55 after 31 July.

Non-members; \$55 before 31 July, \$70 after 31 July.

For further information: Call 234-2520 or visit web site <www.cyberus.ca/~bifhsgo>.

Lost in the Antipodes

If you have 'lost' or failed to find someone in New Zealand you should be aware that the New Zealand law on Births was changed under Section 68 of the BDM Act 1995. It affects all children born before 1972, whose parents were not married. Even if the child was registered in the father's surname, it has been converted back to the mother's maiden name, without any advice or consultation of those concerned. Imagine a child, born out of wedlock, legally registered and raised under the father's surname, only to find out in later life that they have been re-registered under their mother's maiden name by a government department. From the *Australian Association of Genealogists & Record Agents Newsletter Nov 1999*.

Libraries, Librarians and the BIFHSGO Library

[Editor's Note. On Saturday, March 10 2001, the staff of the Brian O'Regan Memorial Library: Judith Madore, Betty Warburton, and Bernadette Primeau gave a combined presentation entitled "Libraries, Librarians and the BIFHSGO Library". The importance and use of libraries for family historians was graphically described, using both full-life and fictional family histories, emphasizing the value of libraries for the family historian. The following three articles provide the text of these presentations.]

The Role of the Library in Family History Research

JUDITH MADORE

Judith Madore opened the library presentations using the following fictitious family tree, focussing on the growth of a nineteenth century family throughout the Industrial Revolution.

Ethlred Muggins b 1757 Mugwamp on Avon, WOR	m 1780	Hepzibah Falstaff
Archie Muggins b 1783 Much Parva, STS (Potter)	m 1806	Heloise Champselysee b 1785 Paris FRA
Finnbar Muggins b 1809 Birmingham WAR (Master potter)	m 1835	Marianne Worthington
Dr St John Worthington Muggins b 1840 Birmingham WAR	m 1868	Maude Picklesworth
Thomas Worthington Muggins b 1870		
Albert Worthington Muggins b 1871 (Emigrated to Canada)	m 1899	Celia Doolittle

Judith described this fictional tree as a "bare bones" family tree, showing the vital statistics of five generations of the "Muggins" family. As she said, we have birth dates, we have marriage dates, we have death dates. But is there something missing?

According to the research, the Muggins family originated in Worcestershire in the late 18th century. Archie became a potter, and married a lady from France. Finbar

became a master potter in Birmingham, WAR. Thus begins a gradual climb through the English class system of the nineteenth century. Finbar's son, St John, became a doctor, Finbar's younger son, Albert, emigrated to Canada.

The bare facts raise questions. Why did Ethlred move from Worcestershire to Staffordshire? How did Archie come to marry a French lady? Why did the family end up in Birmingham? What possessed Albert to emigrate to Canada?

It is possible that libraries can help to address these questions. The Muggins family is fictional, but it follows the path of many 19th century English families, including my own English 19th century Webb family, who ended up in Russia for two generations! Historical research and background can cast illumination on our ancestors' progress and offer an historical context to their lives.

Our primary source would include general histories of the British Isles, which illustrate the political and economic world in which our ancestors lived, and the factors which governed their choices and decisions. For instance, during the 18th and 19th centuries, the Industrial Revolution had a profound impact on contemporary lives. Land, the source of revenue, became a scarce commodity in the modern British Isles; families were large; the population was forced increasingly to move away from the land, and find employment within the 'new economy.' They migrated to the cities of the North, the Midlands, and London.

We can surmise that Ethlred followed this migration, in search of work; that Archie was offered opportunities to apprentice in the burgeoning pottery industry, that Finbar had the opportunity to become a master potter, and was better placed to marry well. To reach such conclusions, we have only to do library research and read history books.

Archie married a French lady, Heloise Champselysee; how did this happen? Again, if one researches historical events, it becomes evident that the cataclysmic events of late 18th and early 19th century France – the Revolution, and the Napoleonic Wars, resulted in a migration of families from France to England. Could Heloise's father have been a potter in the Limoges or Sevres industries in France, and therefore drawn toward the pottery industry of the English Midlands?

Finbar became a master potter; could this status have

positioned him well for a fortuitous marriage, to Marianne Worthington; the Worthington name was passed down to their son, which might suggest that Marianne's was a moneyed family. They also gave their son the somewhat pretentiously pseudo-aristocratic name of St John (pronounced Sin Jin - shadows of our Norman ancestors?)

Albert was a younger son. Younger sons, in Victorian (and earlier) England, had to seek their own fortunes. The

land holdings were bequeathed to the eldest sons. Younger sons went into the military, or the clergy, or sought their fortunes in the colonies. I think this is what Albert did. I think that if you want to search beyond the basic statistics of your families, and put together an illustration of their lives and times, that you will be inspired to do some library research." ©

Bibliography (Brian O'Regan Memorial Library Collection)

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Great-Great-Grandmother Had Green Thumbs

BETTY WARBURTON

I found the silver pendant in a drawer twelve years ago when my sister and I were sorting my Father's belongings after his death. On the coppery shield on the front are inscribed the initials 'E.B.' and above that is the date '1902'. On the back was the following inscription 'Whitbourne Flower Show / 1902 / Best Window Plant / Elizabeth Basey.' My study of my family's history told me that this pendant had belonged to my great-great-grandmother. This ancestor with the green thumb intrigued me. At the age of 82, she was still taking an active part in parish life and winning awards with her prized houseplant.

In the ensuing years I collected information about Elizabeth and her family. I learned that Elizabeth was the wife of Benjamin Basey; that she had been baptized in the parish church of Bromyard in Herefordshire on 16 April 1820 and that she was the daughter of William and Jane Price. Although William was usually classed as a labourer, on that occasion his occupation was given as a shoemaker. The family lived in Norton near Bromyard. William Price, also, had been baptized in the parish church of Bromyard on 22 January 1793, one of the six children of Joseph and Elizabeth Price. William and Joseph Price were agricultural labourers and were poor; Joseph on occasion was classed as a pauper. They both had large families of six to nine children. And this was roughly the extent of my knowledge of this branch of my family until I visited England last autumn. On that trip I visited the British Newspaper Library at Colindale in London and the Hereford County Record Office and made some interesting discoveries about Elizabeth and her family. Among them:

- ◆ An Indenture, dated 2 August 1830, apprenticing Elizabeth Price 'aged ten years or thereabouts, a poor child of the Parish of Norton' to Richard Badham, gentleman, of the Parish of Bromyard until she was 21 or she married. She was to be instructed or taught the 'business of a servant in husbandry.'
- ◆ A newspaper obituary for Elizabeth Basey dated 15 August 1907 from *The Bromyard News and Recorder*.



Elizabeth Basey's Silver Pendant

Before Christmas Judith Madore phoned to tell me that the Library Committee would be presenting the programme at the March meeting. The purpose was to stress the value to family history research of reading local and regional history using, where possible, books in the Brian O'Regan Memorial Library. I thought the story of my great-great-grandmother with the green thumb might lend itself to such a project. I gave it a lot of thought and did a lot of reading. As I read, I realized I needed to know more about the history and geography of the County of Hereford and about the parish of Bromyard. I needed to know more about the laws for poor relief and about the economic developments that



affected rural life in England in the 18th and 19th centuries. In an essay like this I can only give you a brief overview of these very complex topics.

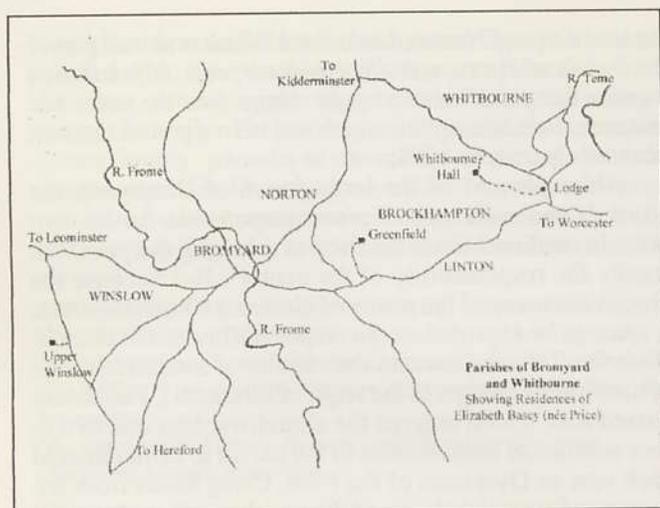
Herefordshire is a small county in the west of England. It bounded on the north by Shropshire, on the east by Worcestershire and Gloucestershire, on the south by Monmouthshire and on the west by Wales. In medieval times, Herefordshire, with Cheshire, Shropshire and Monmouthshire, was the domain of the powerful Marcher lords who were supposed to protect England from the incursions of the Welsh. Herefordshire is roughly circular in shape measuring about 34 miles from east to west. It was and is mainly rural, a land of low rolling hills and water meadows, with the Malvern Hills of Worcestershire rising steeply on the east and the Black Mountains of Wales on the west. The main crops were wheat, oats, barley, beans, hops and apples for making cider. Cattle and other livestock were also raised. During the late 19th century importation of cheaper grain from North and South America led to what is known as the Great Agricultural Depression¹. This had grave affects on agricultural workers. Fortunately, Herefordshire was able to turn to dairy farming – supplying milk to the growing population of the Black Country. Five major rivers flow through the county: the Wye with its tributaries, the Lugg, the Arrow and the Frome and further west the Dore. The county seat is the city of Hereford and the main towns are Ledbury, Ross-on-Wye, Leominster, Kington and Bromyard.

You will find the sleepy market town of Bromyard in the northeast corner of Herefordshire. It has a population of about 2000 to 3000. The town or borough of Bromyard and

the townships of Norton, Linton and Winslow are all part of the Parish of Bromyard. [See map on page 70]. I should mention that parish boundaries do change over the years. For instance, Brockhampton, which had been a part of Norton, became a parish in 1894.

Although part of the large parish of Bromyard, the borough and each township was responsible for its own poor. In medieval times the duty of relieving the poor was legally the responsibility of the manor². But because the church encouraged the giving of alms as a Christian virtue, it came to be regarded as the responsibility of the church. With the Reformation and the closing of monasteries the system had to change. In the reign of Elizabeth I, Parliament passed acts, which ordered the churchwardens and two to four substantial householders in the parish to be nominated each year as Overseers of the Poor. Using funds from the taxation of every inhabitant of the parish and from charitable donations, they were to set to work or maintain the poor of the parish. Being responsible men they were reluctant to spend money on the poor of other parishes. Each person by birth, occupation, tenancy or other good reasons, was supposed to have a place of settlement where he was entitled to poor relief. If a man found work outside his parish of settlement, he could establish settlement in the new parish by fulfilling certain conditions. If someone from outside the parish needed help he could be sent back to his place of settlement by means of a Removal Order after examination by the magistrate. Changing economic times at the beginning of the 19th century rendered this system of welfare inadequate. In 1834 the Poor Laws were changed by act of Parliament. Parishes were joined together into Unions; Union Workhouses were established and administered locally by a Board of Guardians reporting to the Poor Law Board in London; but the rules of settlement still applied. Poor relief was and still is a complicated matter. For more information, I refer you to *Annals of the Poor* by Eve McLaughlin or *An Introduction to Poor Law Documents Before 1834* by Anne Cole.

Economic changes during the late 18th and early 19th century must have had a profound effect on agricultural labourers like Joseph and William Price. One wealthy man complained about the increasing number of landless labourers. He objected to their 'hog-style' cottages, their dependence on poor relief, their benefits of common and the rights-of-way across 'his' land³. From Saxon times a country labourer had certain rights over the village common-land such as grazing a cow or sheep or collecting dead wood or turf where customary, or at certain times of the year the right to feed his pigs on acorns in the manorial woodlands⁴. His cottage probably had the legal four acres of land or at least a large garden where he could grow vegetables and keep a few pigs and hens. He could live well. And then, in the 17th and 18th centuries, came enclosure. From manorial times much of the arable land of farms was divided into strips in open common fields and tenants paid rent to the lord of the manor either by service or with money. A man could own or lease a strip of land in one field and perhaps two or three strips in another. Then it was decided that doing away with these small parcels of land and enclosing them into larger fields would be beneficial and more efficient. It also meant the loss of the rights previously mentioned. It required an act



of Parliament and the consent of four-fifths of the landowners. It was expensive for smaller owners and very hard on tenants who lost their leases. At the same time, the Industrial Revolution was attracting rural people to cities and towns. There was little manufacturing development in Herefordshire but in adjacent Worcestershire were the coal fields and iron works of the Black Country, carpet manufacturing in Kidderminster, needle making in Redditch, porcelain and glove manufacturing in Worcester. James Price, William's eldest son, moved his family to Kidderminster about 1840. Also to consider were the unsettling times after the Napoleonic Wars and in the 1870s the Great Agricultural Depression mentioned earlier. During these changing times William and Joseph Price managed to keep the wolf from the door, as long as they found employment. Injury or illness meant they had to apply for poor relief.

Price (or Pryce as it is sometimes written) is a Welsh surname. It is a contraction of "ap Rhys", meaning "son of Rhys." I suspect at some time my forefathers drifted across the border from Wales into Herefordshire, perhaps from Breconshire or Radnorshire where Price is a very popular surname. It is said that at one time much of the population of Herefordshire was Welsh speaking. Even today civil registration certificates for the county are bilingual – printed in English and Welsh⁵.

There is a belief that before the Industrial Revolution people stayed in one place. My ancestors most certainly did not. The place of settlement for the Price family was the township or hamlet of Norton in the parish of Bromyard. But I have evidence of a marriage and a Removal Order in Whitbourne, of another marriage in Fownhope and of a second Removal Order from Stretton Grandison. Why did they move around so much? I surmise Joseph and William went where they could find work. Marking themselves perhaps with a smear of manure to show they desired employment as a general farm labourer, they would attend a hiring fair or mop. Traditionally held on May 3rd Bromyard's annual Mop "appears to be the time when workers could change their jobs and offer themselves to new employers for the next twelve months. The contract was made verbally in the presence of witnesses and considered binding"⁶. So off went Joseph or William to Whitbourne or

Fownhope or Stretton Grandison to work for his new employer.

But this is supposed to be Elizabeth's story. In 1830, Elizabeth Price, William's eldest daughter was apprenticed to Richard Badham, gentleman, to be instructed in the business of husbandry. Churchwardens and overseers were required to apprentice all children whose parents were unable to maintain them. As soon as Elizabeth was eligible at the age of ten the document was drawn up and signed; her parents, dependent as they were for poor relief, probably had no say in the matter. As an apprentice, Elizabeth would live with her master and be fed and clothed by him; she would receive instruction in the 'business of a servant in husbandry.' Husbandry is an ambiguous term that could cover everything from the task of scrubbing the kitchen floor to milking a cow to managing a household. It did not include the art of reading and writing, since she used a mark when she registered the birth of her daughter, Fanny, in 1848. And who was Richard Badham? There were several references to the Badham family in *Bromyard: Minster, Manor and Town*, by Phyllis Williams. At that time until at least 1842, Richard Badham was living at Upper Winslow, a property he bought about 1829. The timber framed farmhouse dates from 1650 and, in 1842, included an estate of 138 acres and 5 cottages. Elizabeth was fortunate that she was not sent out of the parish, as were many apprentices.

In the parish registers of Bromyard I found the records of three illegitimate children born to Elizabeth during the 1840s: George, baptized 29 November 1842 and buried four days later; Georgiana baptized in 1846 and Fanny born 4 January 1848 and baptized four days later. I wondered who was the father (or fathers) of these children. Eva McLaughlin in her book *Illegitimacy* says that usually the child was told the name of the father to guard against incest. When Fanny married George Morris in 1866, she said her father was a carpenter named Francis Price. Was that the truth or a convenient fiction? Fortunately the 1851 Census of Herefordshire has been indexed and several men by the name of Francis Price are listed. I am sure that the Overseers of the Poor would be interested in the father of Elizabeth's children and would have questioned her closely. They would be anxious for him to assume responsibility for the children's maintenance. So I might find the father's name in Poor Law Union records, such as the Minutes of the Board of Governors of the Bromyard Union or in the Petty Sessions, if he was taken to court, or even in a newspaper account if the event was newsworthy.

On 7 May 1850 Elizabeth Price, spinster, married Benjamin Bacey, bachelor. In the 1851 census for the Township of Norton I found Elizabeth and her new husband living in a house called Greenfield. Nearby, in a cottage with the evocative name of Cosey Head, lived William and Jane Price, three of their daughters and two granddaughters. Benjamin was an agricultural labourer born in Sedgeford, Norfolk. Several people living in the Bromyard area gave their birthplace as Norfolk. Perhaps hard times in East Anglia, which had driven people to seek their fortune in Canada, also encouraged them to move to Herefordshire. Georgiana and Fanny Price are living with the newly married couple; their relationship to Benjamin is given as "daughter-in-law", which means stepdaughter. Eve

McLaughlin says that usually indicates that Benjamin is not the father. Elizabeth bore Benjamin at least two children, Sarah Ann and Mary. In the 1871 census, Benjamin and Elizabeth Basey with daughters 'Georgina' Price and Mary Basey, are living at the Lower Lodge, Whitbourne Hall in the parish of Whitbourne. Benjamin is a general labourer and Georgiana and Mary are domestic servants. Lower Lodge is described as "a very pleasing and unusual entrance lodge to the Hall [that] guards the way from the road near Poswick."⁷

Whitbourne Hall was the property of Edward Bickerton Evans, the son of Edward Evans, banker and businessman of Worcester. Edward Bickerton Evans worked in the family business, the Hill Evans Vinegar Works of Worcester. In 1860 he purchased the property known as Longlands in the parish of Whitbourne. Immediately he planned and built in the Grecian style a large house known as Whitbourne Hall, where he lived for the rest of his life. In 1979 when Phyllis Williams wrote her book about the history of Whitbourne his descendants were still living at Whitbourne Hall. By purchase and exchange Edward Bickerton Evans added to his property until in 1876 he was known as one of the great landowners of Britain⁸. The family appeared to take an active interest in parish and county affairs, especially in the local school. This was the family for whom Benjamin Basey worked for the remaining 30 years of his life.

Elizabeth died of cardiac failure on 5 August 1907 at

the age of 87. I found her obituary in the weekly Bromyard newspaper published on August 15th 1907. It reads as follows:

On Thursday last there was laid to rest in Whitbourne Churchyard (the Rev. G. H. Blastead officiating) the mortal remains of one of the oldest parishioners in the person of Mrs. Basey of the lodge. Deceased and her husband (who was one of the gardeners at the Hall for many years and who pre-deceased her about eight years ago) had lived in the lodge at the principal entrance to Whitbourne Hall ever since it was built, so that her familiar form was well known to many of the visitors to the Hall. She was much respected, and by her death more of the links of the past are broken. She was followed to the grave by her three daughters (Mrs. Price, Mrs. Morris and Miss P. Basey)

The list continues with the names of other people who attended the service and a list of those who sent wreaths or crosses. Both lists included the names of members of the Evans family.

Writing about Elizabeth and her family has been well worth the effort. Her story is just the beginning. I need to complete the birth, marriage and death records and explore the new directions that putting this family in the context of history has revealed. ☐

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1. *Whitbourne: A Bishops Manor*, Phyllis Williams pp 10-11
2. *ibid* p 124
3. *A History of Herefordshire*, John and Margaret West pp 98-99.
4. *Annals of the Poor*, Eve McLaughlin p 22.
5. *The Surnames of Wales*, John and Sheila Rowlands pp 46, 141, 143.
6. *Bromyard: Minster, Manor and Town*, Phyllis Williams p 50.
7. *Whitbourne: A Bishop's Manor*, Phyllis Williams p 89.
8. *ibid* p 53.

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Correction

The editor regrets the following omission from the table on page 44 of Volume 7, Number 2, Spring 2001 Issue of *Anglo-Celtic Roots*; the last line should read: "Child of JUDITH WEBB and CLAUDE MICHEL MADORE is: ALEXIS MADORE b 1975 in Vienna Austria."

Using Books and Other Library Holdings to Identify Photographs

M BERNADETTE PRIMEAU

If your ancestors were like me and identified and dated every photograph that they ever owned, then you don't need to read this. If, on the other hand, your relatives were like some of my relatives, then you probably have a collection of mystery photographs – unidentified delights such as I have. One of the authors that I will mention later describes the power of a photograph in this way: "Photography was and is a staggering invention. It brought our ancestors face to face with themselves, and it brings us face to face with them. Not surprisingly, therefore, photographs, whether a full set of albums or a battered handful of pictures, form an important and treasured part of many family archives. They provide a window through which we gain a glimpse of our own past..... [In] understanding the photos which have been handed down, with identifying them, and with dating them.....we.....come to interpret their subjects more aptly. We distinguish between the Sunday best of the formal portrait and the everyday reality of the snapshot, and we recognise that Victorian sternness may owe as much to the conditions of the photographer's studio as to an unrelievedly solemn habit of mind." While you may never be able to definitely identify your mysteries, you can always try and, if nothing else, narrow down the photographs to a period of time and thereby eliminate some of your ancestors and include others.

There are a number of books in the BIFHSGO library that will help you do this as well as articles in various journals and magazines. Believe me, I have read them all!

Probably the most prolific author on this subject is Robert Pols from England. He has written four books:

- ◆ *Dating Old Photographs*, first published in 1992 and now in its second edition as of 1995,

- ◆ *Understanding Old Photographs*, published in 1995,
- ◆ *Photography for the Family Historian*, published in 1998, and
- ◆ *Looking at Old Photographs*, published in 1998.

In these books, he gives us a layman's history of photography and takes us through its evolution from the daguerreotype to the roll film that we are familiar with and how to identify the results of each type of photographic process. Beyond the photograph itself, other features help as well. For example, the design of the photograph mounting which may show the photographer's name and address, ornate décor as a form of advertising, the backdrops used in the studio and, of course, the clothes that people wore. The latter, particularly for women's clothes, is the most telling. By the time you have finished with these books, you will be an expert in women's fashion, hair styles and jewellery! Having the photographer's address will enable a search of trade directories which will then tell you the years he was located at that particular address.

There are a number of other sources that are also very good for identifying photographs. One is The Family Chronicle Publication entitled *Dating Old Photographs 1840 – 1929* which consists of examples of primarily American photographs taken during this period. By comparing your photographs to the ones in the book, it may help you narrow down the date of your photographs.

Another author, Audrey Linkman of the Documentary Photography Archive in Bolton, Lancashire, has written the first of a series of expert guides that explore different aspects of early photographs and their value as historical records. Her book is entitled *The Expert Guide to Dating Victorian Family Photographs* and was published in 2000. ☐

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Kevin Brown, *Photography, Cinematography and Family History*, Family History Monthly, No. 58 (July 2000).

David Tippey, *Dating Old Photographs : A History of 19th Century Photography*, Family History Monthly, No. 47 (August 1999).

Did You Know: When documents say "in the 18th year of the reign of Charles II" it means 18 years from the death of his father, Charles I, in 1649, not from the coronation of Charles II in 1660. So the 18th year was 1666, the year of the Great Fire of London. From *The Wakefield Kinsman*, Volume 4 Number 4 Spring 2001.

Genealogical Research on The Internet

MARGARET AND WILLIS BURWELL

What is the Internet?

The Internet was conceived about 35 years ago by the RAND Corporation as a communications system that could continue to operate in the aftermath of a nuclear exchange. By 1970 the first network, called ARPANET, was operating with four super computers interconnected by dedicated 56 kbps transmission lines. In the 1970s and 1980s the Internet started to grow as a network of networks as more and more organizations connected to it. However, even in the late 1980s, the main users were still scientific research organizations and universities who found that the ability to exchange ideas and maintain contact with colleagues was a powerful attraction. The Internet did not become readily accessible to the public until about 1993 when a few commercial Internet service providers started to appear. In Ottawa, the National Capital Freenet also began about this time as a means of introducing the Internet to the general public. Since then the Internet has literally exploded with millions of users and nodes located world-wide.

What can you do on the Internet?

The following are some of the popular services that are provided when you get connected to the Internet:

- ◆ E-Mail: You can send and receive messages from another Internet subscriber anywhere in the world in a matter of a few minutes.
- ◆ Mailing Lists: You can subscribe to a mailing list. All messages addressed to the list are automatically sent to everyone subscribing to the list.
- ◆ Newsgroups: A newsgroup is like a bulletin board. You can post messages to the newsgroup and read messages posted by anyone else.
- ◆ World Wide Web: You can search the World Wide Web for information that interests you.

All of these services are of value to the genealogical researcher. There are many mailing lists and newsgroups dedicated to genealogy. It is a matter of finding ones that specialize in a specific subject or geographical area of interest to you. Once you find someone researching a common interest you can use e-mail to exchange information with them by message or attached electronic file. However, genealogical researchers may find the World Wide Web to be the most interesting service. There is information available on the 'Web' on virtually any topic and new information is being added every day. Even if you don't find details concerning your ancestors, you can certainly find lots of information on the historical, geographical and social conditions in which they lived. The problem is to find the information that you want. The remainder of this article is an introduction to a few places on the World Wide Web for the genealogical researcher to begin his search.

A few useful Web Sites

<<http://www.cyberus.ca/~bifhsgo/>>. This is the Web site for

the British Isles Family History Society of Greater Ottawa (BIFHSGO). It provides information about the society and its activities including notices of upcoming meetings and conferences. The site also includes detailed information about the holdings of the BIFHSGO library and some articles from the *Anglo - Celtic - Roots* publication.

<<http://www.archives.ca/>>. This is the National Archives of Canada Web site. One part of the site is called ArchiviaNet where there are several searchable databases including:

- ◆ Soldiers of the First World War
- ◆ Index to the 1871 Census of Ontario
- ◆ Post Offices
- ◆ Home Children
- ◆ Dominion Land Grants
- ◆ Immigration Records (1925-1935)

Additional databases are planned for the future. The Home Children database was compiled from ship passenger lists by BIFHSGO volunteers and contains information on more than 100,000 children that were sent to Canada from the United Kingdom and Ireland during the period 1867 to 1936.

<<http://www.cyndislist.com/>>. This Web site, maintained by Cyndi and Mark Howell, has established links to more than 87,000 Web sites related to genealogy all around the world. The links are indexed and organized into more than 140 categories. There is a *What's New on Cyndi's List* section which you can use to find out what new Web sites have been found recently.

<<http://www.familysearch.org>>. The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints has set up this Web site in order to provide access to their huge holdings of genealogical information to researchers. You can search for individual ancestors in their *International Genealogical Index* (IGI) and Ancestral File databases. You can also find microfilm numbers for holdings in their Family History Library that can be obtained on loan through the local Family History Centre. There are also publications, CD databases and software that can be ordered online. An excellent genealogical software program, *Personal Ancestral File* (PAF), can be downloaded for free from this Web site.

<<http://www.genuki.org.uk/>>. This Web site provides information on genealogy for the United Kingdom and Ireland and has links to Web sites for individual counties in England, Scotland, Wales, Northern Ireland and the Republic of Ireland. Many of these Web sites provide information on the parishes in their area of interest and have compiled lists of surnames being researched.

<<http://www.nlc-bnc.ca/>>. This is the National Library of Canada Web site. 'Access Amicus' is their full service access and requires registration. It provides 21 million full bibliographical records and a list of 38 million holdings of 500 Canadian libraries including the National Library. 'resAnet' provides limited access for unregistered clients. It provides 2 million abbreviated records from the Amicus

database. Other areas of their Web site provide a complete listing of all old and current newspapers held on microfilm and available for reading in the library or on inter-library loan.

><http://www.archives.gov.on.ca/>>. This is the Ontario Archives Web site and allows you to find microfilm numbers for genealogical holdings in the archives that can be obtained on inter-library loan. The Web site also provides links to other Web sites containing genealogical data, eg the Ontario Cemetery Finders Aid (OCFA).

<<http://www.rootsweb.com/>>. This Web site is dedicated to genealogy and provides a number of searchable databases and a number of genealogy related books on line. Although the main emphasis is on the United States, there is lots of world wide information as well. Part of the site is free for everyone but most of the interesting information is for subscribers who pay a monthly fee. Rootsweb hosts Web sites for many genealogy organizations as well. This is a good site to find information concerning mailing lists and newsgroups on the Internet.

<<http://www.globalgenealogy.com/>>. This is a commercial Web site for Global Genealogy of Milton, Ontario. On this Web site you can order books, publications, maps, computer software, CD ROMs and other items of interest to the

genealogical researcher. They also publish a free genealogy newsletter on the Web site every two weeks and host a number of Web sites for genealogical organization in Ontario.

<<http://canada411.sympatico.ca/>>. This Web site is maintained by Bell Canada and contains the phone numbers and addresses for more than 12 million households in Canada. It is useful as a means of searching for and contacting possible living relatives.

The Web Challenge

It has been said that the best thing about the World Wide Web is that there is lots of useful information on it. It has also been said that the worst thing is that there is much more useless information on it. The challenge is to find the few nuggets buried in the quagmire. BIFHSGO members can help each other find those nuggets. If you find a Web site that you think might useful to other members please send the address of the site and a short description of the its contents to our e-mail address bifhsgo@cyberus.ca. We will check it out and if the site looks interesting we will publish the information in the following issue of *Anglo - Celtic - Roots*. 

The Value of Ordnance Survey and Specialty Maps

JUNE COXON

[Editors Note: The weather on 10 February was very bad and Dennis Carter - Edwards who was scheduled to speak on British Army Records for Family History Research, was stranded in Halifax and unable to appear. The Society is grateful to Hugh Reekie who stepped into the breach and gave an extemporaneous talk on the use of maps.]

When BIFHSGO member Hugh Reekie addressed the Society's monthly meeting 10 February 2001 he spoke enthusiastically about the interest he's had in British Ordnance Survey Maps since he was a teenager. He explained their usefulness to family historians, the difference between the maps printed before 1930 and after, and what the most useful maps can reveal. Hugh also discussed inner city Victorian maps, Bartholomew maps, and offered some "Reekie tips" and personal experiences.

The ordnance survey maps, which are on a scale of three miles to one inch, can often be found in second hand shops in England. In Canada, you can purchase them at places like the book store in Place Bell, and the World of Maps. Other good places to search for them are the National Library's Map Library, and the University of Ottawa and Carleton University libraries. They can also be ordered from the ordnance survey Website.

"One of my hobbies is trying to collect all of the 189 one-inch maps," Hugh said. "The newer ordnance survey maps - the pinky purple ones - look similar to the old maps. But the parish names and boundaries have been removed."

He went on to note that since about 1970, when the British adopted the metric system and the maps changed to reflect this, he has come to realize that the one-inch maps

with the parish names are worthwhile features, because once you've found the boundaries you'll likely be able to find the parish name which may be the same name as the local village.

"The maps printed prior to 1930 are of limited use to family historians," Hugh suggested before explaining that his favourite is the 7th series, printed about 1950.

One of the first things Hugh does when he gets a map is make a black and white copy of it. Then he introduces colour by hand to show particular places that specifically relate to the lives of his own family history.

Goad Maps

When speaking about specialty maps he discussed those Charles Goad originally produced around 1875 as fire maps. "In 1986 I made an index of the more than 200 British Goad maps," he said. Those detailed maps are a reflection of the social life at the time. They show such details as the street addresses, the height and shape of each building and church names.

Hugh suggests family historians work the census and these maps together to "walk your ancestor's street." By doing that you can figure out the type of structure they were living in and perhaps even get a glimpse of their lifestyle. 

Immigration Facts: Between 1951 and 1981 a total of 4.4 million immigrants arrived in Canada. The peak years were 1957 (282,000 immigrants), 1967 (223,000 immigrants), and 1974 (318,000 immigrants).

QUESTIONS & ANSWERS
COLUMNS

From Near and Far – Linnéa - June Adam

From Family History Monthly No 60 September 2000.

This issue has excellent feature articles of special interest to British Isles family historians on subjects which range from the history of nursing to the early days of football. Other articles would be of special interest to those whose ancestors came from the Midlands Black Country, Derry or Londonderry, or the Isle of Wight. There's also an extensive history of the Ross surname and of the Clan Ross from the time it first emerged in the late 11th century. Also very helpful to all researchers are descriptive guides to various marriage indexes and to 16th and 17th century muster rolls.

The Ancestry Journal, March/April 2000, Vol 18 No 2, has over 60 pages of interesting reading for family historians. Some of the articles are geared specifically to American researchers, but most are also of interest to BIFHSGO members, such as the concise article *Researching Ireland: Begin at Home* by Dwight A Radford. As the title states, this is an introduction to Irish research, but also has a list of Web sites and books for further research, and a time-line of recent Irish history. The cover story, *Disguised Patriots: Women Who Served Incognito* is a wonderful read about American women who served in wars, from the Revolutionary and Civil War through to more modern times. Women often disguised themselves as men, and in one instance refused to have a musket ball removed for fear that the secret might be discovered. Some escaped detection throughout their service, or deserted rather than risk being discovered. The article also lists the contents of the military databases of <Ancestry.com>.

The Ancestry Journal, May/June 2000, Vol 18 No 3, also has articles of general interest to family historians. Most of us have photos that we treasure, but we often are puzzled as to how best to store and protect them. *Lasting Images: Protecting Your Photographic Heritage* by Elizabeth Kelley Kerstens, CGRS, clearly describes several options and some of the technology which is available, including photocopying, scanning, tape backups, writable CDs, Web sites and commercial photo labs.

Reassembling Female Lives: A Special Issue of the National Genealogical Quarterly, Vol 88, Number 3, September 2000. Those of us who have ever tried to search an ancestral wife or mother will be extremely interested in this journal. In *Cherchez la Femme: Looking for Female*

Family History Queries – Cecil de Bretigny and
Lawrence MacIsaac

A nice e-mail 'thank you' message has been received from George Shepherd who has been trying to obtain more information on the 'Mr Merry Group,' part of the home children movement. These thanks should go to Willis Burwell and John Sayers for the information they provided.

Some of our queries are full of information while others are rather general in nature with little or no reference to time

Ancestors genealogist Kay Germain Ingalls leads the way and helps us follow the clues which are connected to the men in women's lives, as well as describing ways to search resources which might be found off the beaten path. She writes that the basic research techniques to be followed for female ancestors are the same, but more creativity and imagination might be needed. The author discusses the basic principles of good research, and illustrates how these principles apply to the search for females. For example, while using original records is always preferable, it is especially important in this case, because while records such as a birth index might only show date and place, the originals might have the mother's maiden name, etc. The section on strategies is particularly useful, and although the examples are from the United States, the principles and methods would be useful anywhere. Other excellent articles in this special issue follow the same theme.

From the Tay Valley Family Historian No 57 September 2000. *Alexander Cormack - Redcoat* by Neil Pheasant. It seems that most British Isles family historians sooner or later find an ancestor or family member who served in the military, and there are many useful guides to research for military history. This article tells us more about the times and life of a soldier, through the story of Alexander Cormack, attested to the 85th (Buckinghamshire Volunteer Light Infantry) Regiment of Foot on 6th March 1794. The daily routine, the pay, the food, and the basic equipment give us an understanding of what his life might have been like, and combined with descriptions of battles make a very interesting read.

Sometimes it is interesting to note how people from distant places share common genealogical interests. **The Heraldry and Genealogy Society of Canberra's Ancestral Searcher Vol23 No 3 September 2000** has a thought-provoking article *Genealogy in the 21st Century* by Ryan Taylor. This lecture was credited as being presented in 1999 in Moose Jaw, Saskatchewan, and Mr. Taylor, a noted author, is listed as a genealogical librarian in Fort Wayne, Indiana and the editor of *Families* the Journal of the Ontario Genealogical Society 1988 – 1997. So there it goes, from Indiana and Ontario, to Moose Jaw, to Canberra, and now back to Ottawa, we are joined together through our mutual interests in family history, making the world seem a somewhat smaller and much friendlier place. ☐

frames, cities or towns where events are said to have taken place and the names of the relatives that are being researched. The more specific our correspondents can be the better we will be able to handle their queries.

A query has come from the British High Commission in Ottawa for: "a list of the most popular loyal societies in Ontario and the rest of Canada who reflect English, Welsh, Irish and Scottish backgrounds." A tall order. Your help please.

Brian J Edwards of the UK is trying to locate distant cousins whose families moved to Canada in the first decades

of the 20th century. The names are **Reston, White, Colvin, Roycroft, Pan and Weeks**. He is also seeking information on his grandfather **Johann Schutz** who worked on a dinner car in Canada from around 1908 to 1910. Contact <bj.edwards@virgin.net>.

Isabel Hayes is searching for the cemetery where **Mary Francis Over** is buried. She was a Home Child who was sent to the Hazelbrae Home for Girls in Peterborough around 1902. Isabel is also trying to find out the burial place for Mary's father who died in the UK around 1889. Some suggestions have been made but additional suggestions are welcome. Try <ihayes@bmts.com>.

Judi Macdonald is looking for information on **Edward Charles Silvester** who settled in Toronto from the UK in the late 1880s or early 1890s. He subsequently married **Helen Campbell** in that city. Judi can be contacted at <Macdonald67@hotmail.com>.

Lorne R Hatch and Bonnie Hodge of Lindsey are seeking information on relatives who came to Canada around 1830. The family name was **Hatch** and included father **William**, wife **Sarah Ann** and two children **Richard and Henry**. They can be reached at <eclipse.service@sympatico.ca>.

Nancy M Rose of Minneapolis has asked for information on **Samuel Pithey** from (Arnprior or Renfrew?) a barber who sold his business in 1923; the shop subsequently became McKerrachers store. Nancy can be reached at <NRose34021@aol.com>.

Barry and Betty Davidson need further information on the **Davidson** family tree. They are trying to trace **James Lyon Davidson** (listed in the 1881 Ontario census) who married **Sarah Jane Hayes** in Carp in 1868. Information to <barry.bettyd~home.com>.

Pauline King is trying to locate information on her father, **Edward King**. He was born in Liverpool in 1912 and came to Canada in 1930 aboard the *Duchess of York* with a final destination of the St. George's Home in Ottawa. Please get in touch with Pauline at <pauline@quantinvestment.com>.

Bamardo's After Care has provided **Joan Turnbull** of Kitchener with some information on her grandfather who came to Canada around 1889. His name is **Charles Steeley** (although some documents confuse him with his brother Albert). She would like any information on where he was sent. Contact her at <joant@golden.net>.

Bonnie Sweet is interested in tracing the **Illiffe/Illiffe/Iliff** family history. She can be reached at <bonnie.sweet@hotmail.com>.

Marylou Walker is trying to trace the family of **Thomas Tribe** who came to Canada in 1832. He and his family, according to our correspondent, split up (and presumably settled) east of York (Toronto). Any information to <shelby5@QuixNet.net>.

Jim Bowen of Ocala, Florida, is searching for information on his Ottawa-born father who served overseas during WWII and married in the UK. Try Jim at <Retired187@aol.com>.

A correspondent wants to obtain more information on **James MeMonies** and his family who settled in the Waterdown, Ontario area around 1830. He/She can be reached at <ekemble@attglobal.net>.

Mrs BM Stambrey of Byeways, Chelsfield Lane, Orpington, Kent ENG BR67RR. E-mail <Stambreybyewayschelsfield@tesco.net> is seeking information regarding her great - great - grandfather born around 1800 - 1826 possibly in Fressingfield, Suffolk ENG or elsewhere in Suffolk or Norfolk. He was, reputedly, a coachman. A **Derek Barber** wrote and told her of a web site he had come across compiled by a Canadian which he believed was titled *The Barbers of Fressingfield and Ottawa*. He says it seemed to list the Barbers from England and Canada in one massive family tree, from early times to the present day. Mr Barber goes on to say the Barbers were a well established family in Fressingfield, and they had some part in establishing the 'white' man in Canada. She wonders if her elusive ancestor in fact emigrated to this part of the world and, if so, does anyone have any knowledge of him. ■

Home Children Canada Update

DAVE AND KAY LORENTE

The Federal Government will erect a plaque in honour of all Home Children sent to Canada at Stratford, Ontario on 19 August 2001. This is a tangible way of saying the Government of Canada has officially recognized that child migration is now of national historical significance.

Home Children Canada plans a reunion at Stratford that same weekend. Overseas visitors including Barnardos will be there and perhaps Birmingham's Fr Hudson Society and the Nugent Care Society of Liverpool.

Home Children Canada were recently interviewed the Australian Senate Committee studying their child migrants and have been asked to submit recommendations. If you have any ideas please submit them before 15 June. We shall forward your submissions in your name.

The former sending agencies in the UK wish to contact all former child migrants and advise them that their personal files are available. Barnardos will be sending teams to Canada this year and next, to meet personally with all home children.

International Social Service Canada and UK are anxious to advise all home children who are well enough to travel abroad with an escort (family member or friend) to contact Home Children Canada at (613) 432-2486. To be eligible for a British Government grant of free travel for two, the home child must be making a **FIRST** visit back to meet relatives.

Note: The Home Children Website and the Orphan Train Heritage Society of America Website upon which it was piggybacked are "down." Watch for ours the home children Website to appear again soon under a new address. Also the e-mail address for Home Children Canada has been changed to <lorente@sympatico.ca>.

Genealogy Organization Tips

NORMA L O'TOOLE

I am relatively new to genealogy research, having been able to allocate dedicated time to the pursuit for less than two years. I learned early on that if you do not take control of the information, it will inundate you. Therefore, with my background in office administration, I applied the principles of office organization to my genealogy studies. I am certainly no expert, but the system that I have developed works quite well for me.

With the availability of genealogical information via computer and in thousands of books, the volume of material available in your areas of interest can become overwhelming. It is therefore essential to have an organized system for storage and retrieval of electronic and hard-copy data.

In talking with fellow researchers, many have been amazed with my system of capturing information and have requested guidance. Following are a few basic tips that may possibly assist you in gaining control of the data that you have collected.

First, since I am fortunate to live in a rural area not too far from Canada's National Capital, Ottawa, I have access to the wealth of information in the various archives and libraries. It would be impossible to carry all of my research material, so I have prepared a separate binder for each institution. I modify it for each visit depending on my focus of study for that day.

Each of the binders is divided into tabs with the first tab labeled "Priority." This allows me to get right to work on the project of the day, as this area contains the essential material for that day's search. Other tabs depend on the location of my research, but contain titles such as individual provinces, countries, and each family name being researched. In the surname sections, I have copies of descendant charts as well as time lines which I will explain later in detail. When I have to ask questions of the Archivist or the Librarian, or do a search in the stacks, I have all of the information that I need right at my fingertips. Notes are taken on lined sheets of paper in pads or on customized forms that can be inserted later into appropriate binders. I try to restrict my notes to a single subject to a page to facilitate later filing and retrieval.

The tab sheets that I use are the ones with the laminated surface that permit me to erase titles and use them over again as the subjects change. These require a special pen and eraser, but the convenience is worth the small extra expense. For example, I primarily do research of Canadian books and sources, ship lists, newspaper articles and obituaries, war diaries etc at the National Archives of Canada and National Library of Canada. The main branch of the Ottawa Public Library has a specialized collection for the local area while the City of Ottawa Archives has an extensive collection of Ottawa references. It is also the site of the Ottawa Branch of the Ontario Genealogical Society. This widens my search for material on Ottawa as well as providing detailed sources for Ontario research. There is also a branch of the Quebec National Archives in Hull, where I look for material on the

Irish ancestors in our family who settled in Quebec. There is a Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints Family History Centre in the city, where I concentrate on UK sources, Ontario vital statistics indexes, and parish registers. Of course, the British Isles Family History Society of Greater Ottawa has a very good library specializing in Ireland studies. Each of these locations requires different back-up notes.

Your own research will vary depending on where you live, so check out your local sources and take advantage of the inter-library loan program for material that is not immediately available in your local area.

The capturing of electronic data is another story. The wonderful thing about doing genealogy research on the Internet is that there is an enormous amount of information. The problem with doing genealogy research on the Internet is that there is an enormous amount of information. I receive well over 100 e-mails a day. While many are not of interest, frequently they contain a little gem of information that can be used some time in the future. It is just not practical to print all of them to hard copy. They can't be left in the Internet program as that can cause memory problems in the computer, and they are not in any order. The trick is to manage the information in the most efficient manner so that it can be retrieved when required some time in the future.

Through subscriptions to RootsWeb interest lists, accessing Cyndi's List, or when visiting other major genealogy sites, I am constantly advised of URLs for Internet sites in my own areas of interest. The volume is far too high to save the URLs as favourites or bookmarks in my Internet program, and I don't always have time to thoroughly review each site immediately. Very early in my genealogy research, I designed a three-columned table in landscape format in my word processing software where I could store the titles, URLs and my own comments about interesting Internet sites. Currently, my "Bookmarks" table is 24 pages long, and I add to it practically every day. Tables are ideal for capturing this type of information. By using the "insert row" feature in the tables menu, new data can be placed anywhere in the document, so the site titles always remain in alphabetical order. If I want to search for a site on Scotland, I simply move to the "S" area of the table to find a URL that I recorded many months earlier. My favourite trick is to always use the copy and paste feature to record the URLs, and to later access the Internet sites. This eliminates typing errors in transcribing the sometimes complicated addresses. It is important to click on each recommended URL to verify that the link is working and that the content is useful before saving it to the table. As with all electronic data, make frequent back-up copies to ensure the safety of the references collected over the years.

Another use of tables is in preparing time lines. Each time I enter new vital statistics data into my genealogy program, I also copy the information to a time line for that particular family. This is easily accomplished by having the

time line program running in the background as you enter the vital statistics into the family tree program. These are again set up in three columns in landscape format to capture the names, dates, and remarks. By entering data in separate columns with the surnames first, then the given names, and by entering dates with the years first, the information can be sorted at will by surname, year, place name, or any other factor that you wish to establish. Since this is a "time line"

censuses, they gave the names of the dwellings and the names of the occupants, but no ages or relationships. After my first viewing of the film at the Family History Centre, I set up a table on 14-inch paper in landscape format with columns suitable to these particular registers. I entered the data from the first visit into the computer, then printed off blank pages of the table to use on subsequent visits. This way, I was able to efficiently capture the baptismal entries

Microsoft Word - GENEALOGY BOOKMARK.doc

File Edit View Insert Format Tools Table Window Help

Normal Times New Roman 11

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8

GENEALOGY BOOKMARK/INTERNET-SITE-LIST

INTERNET-SITE-TITLE	INTERNET-SITE-ADDRESS	COMMENTS
Scot Aberdeen Maritime Museum	http://www.aagm.co.uk/amn2.htm	
Scotland - Orcadian Daily News	http://www.orcadian.co.uk/archive/otb/guidelines.htm	
Scotland - Peterhead Genealogy	http://axs.com.au/~wsb/	
Scotland - Splits and Reunions in the Scottish Church - 1560 - 1929	http://www.btinternet.com/~stricholas.buccleuch/chart.htm	
Scotland - Tayside Maritime Museum	http://www.dmcsoft.com/tamh/	
Scotland - U of Edinburgh, Statistical Accounts of Scotland	http://www.edina.ac.uk/StatAcc/	1791 ~ 1799 and 1845 statistical accounts - search engine
scotsgenealogy.com	http://www.scotsgenealogy.com	loads of books for sale
Scots at War Ancestry Help Service	http://www-saw.arts.ed.ac.uk/misc/genealogy/ancestor.html	Many helpful links 20 century military service only
Scotships	http://www.egroups.com/group/scotships	all shipping north of the borders
Scottish Archive Network	http://www.scan.org.uk/	new site under construction March 2001
Scottish Family History on the Internet	http://home.clear.net.nz/pages/tzso/ghamilton/scotland.htm	Wow!! loads of links!!
Scottish Genealogy & LDS References	http://www.kfb.net/~dwills/scotref/3300-scottishreference.htm	
Scottish Genealogy Society	http://194.247.69.128/s/scotgensoc/	
Scottish maps, Regions & Places	http://www.geo.ed.ac.uk/home/Scotland/maps.html	loads of links
Scottish Name Research	http://www.spiderweb.com.au/~frasbett/	lots of links
Scottish Parish Numbers (IGI)	http://home.clear.net.nz/pages/tzso/ghamilton/scotpar.htm	

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chart, the primary use would be to sort all data by year. This would display the names of husbands, wives, children, aunts and uncles, parents etc. in the order of the events. To do a quick check of a particular name, just do a sort. Select the primary sort by surname with the secondary sort by year to see the sequence of events for a particular family. This is a compact way to carry essential information to research sites.

This feature was particularly helpful recently when I was transcribing the baptismal entries in Moy and Dalarossie Parish in Inverness-shire, Scotland. In this tiny mountainous parish, there were more than 300 baptismal entries from 1788 to 1854 for children who had either a father or mother with my family name McBean/McBain. This film also had copies of the 1821 and 1831 census for the parish. In the

while reducing the amount of note-taking required. When the data was all entered into the table in my computer, I was able to sort it by either father's name, mother's name, date, or location, or a combination of any three columns. This gave the number of children registered in each family and their relative ages. By sorting the table by the location given on the baptismal entries, it listed the parents and the relative ages of the children in the census. Including a column to record witnesses allowed me to see who had close relationships to the family, but unfortunately, I could not determine who were from previous generations or what the relationships were to the parents.

Often, information is found on the Internet that may be useful as background material in a family history or for

further studies at a later date. It is most conveniently stored in electronic format to prevent having to scan copies or to retype the information. This type of data can also get out of control if you let it. In the "My Documents" section of my computer, I have a folder titled "genealogy." Within that folder, there are many sub-folders that I use like a filing cabinet to help categorize the material that I have collected. There are folders for various countries, provinces, cities, and even parishes as well as separate folders for each of the names that I am studying. Other folders are set aside for correspondence, military research, and the various genealogy organizations that I belong to. There are many generous researchers who have helped me and with whom I share my own information. Those who are in regular communication have their own folders. I also keep a document called "Genie Angels" where I record the names, e-mail addresses, and field of studies of the people who have helped me in the past. This is the system that works for me, and others will have to experiment until they find a system with which they are comfortable. These files are constantly changing, and new subjects are added as the volume warrants.

Naturally, the further that you go in genealogy research, the more material you accumulate. I used to waste a lot of

time looking for documents until I set up my files in multiple binders. I have separate binders for research notes and for source documents for each family. I constantly review the research notes, but with a list of source documents at the front of the files, I seldom have to go through the source document binders. Important documents are also protected in plastic sleeves. There are binders for each country where I keep general information concerning genealogy sources, or history notes. When many family members are found in a particular Parish, a new binder is created to keep those files together. Again, tabs are used to organize the documents within the various binders. I prefer using the binders with the clear plastic slots on the front and at the spine. I make labels with large text printed on cardboard stock. This simplifies identification and selection as well as the dreaded job of filing. I hope that the preceding guidance will assist the readers in gaining control of the genealogy material that has amassed in their homes. This is a simple system that works for me, but you may decide to try something a little different. Whatever method you choose, when you take control, you eliminate some of the drudgery involved in this fascinating pastime, and free up time to go out and do more research, or to carry on with your real lives. ◻

The History of Welsh Surnames

JK WOOD

Why are there so few Welsh surnames?

It is a common joke that most of the Welsh people are named Jones, and those that are not are named Evans or Williams. This observation led to the following 19th Century poem about an English judge trying to sort out Welsh surnames as part of the 'Anglicization' process:

Then strove the judge with main and might
The surrounding consonants to Write,
But when the day was almost gone
He found his work not nearly done.

His ears assailed most woefully
With names like Rhys ap Gruffydd Ddu,
Aneirin, Iorweth, Ieuan Goch,
And Llwyarch Hen o Abersoch
Taleiesin ap Llewelyn Fawr
And Llun ap Arthur bach y Cawr.

Until at length, in sheer despair,
He doffed his wig and tore his hair,...
And said he would no longer stand
The surnames of our 'native land'.

"Take ten," he said, "and call them Rice."
"Take another ten and call them Price."
"Take fifty others, call them Pughes."
"A hundred more, I'll dub them Hughes."
"Now Roberts name some hundred score."
"And Williams name a legion more!"

... "And call," he said, in disdainful tones,
"Call the remaining thousands ... Jones!"

The Patronymic System

This refers to a system in which there are no fixed surnames; each child takes the forename of its father along with a something to indicate *son of* or *daughter of*. Names like Johnson are typical of this. In Gaelic names *Mac* means

son of and *O'* means *grandson of*.

At one time the Welsh naming system was patronymic, exactly like the Gaelic system used in Scotland and Ireland. In Welsh, the word for son is *mab*; this mutates to *fab*, and in common speech the soft *f* sound (English *v*) is dropped, leaving *ap*, or *ab* before a vowel. This led to a naming system in which David Jones would have a son named Evan ap David, and his son would be named Thomas ab Evan. A daughter would carry her father's forename preceded by *ferch* (or *verch*), as in Myfanwy ferch Thomas, and daughters kept their maiden names. *Ferch* is the mutated form of *merch* (=daughter) in Welsh. In early times any Welshman could recite his ancestry for nine generations, and in legal documents names like Rhys ab Owain ap Hywel ap Maredudd ap Gruffydd appear. In Canada we have the example of the explorer David Thompson, born Dafydd ap Thomas in the UK. This system of naming children persists to this day in Iceland, where there are very few fixed surnames. Sven Thorson's daughter would be named Svendsdottir and his son Svensson, and so on.

This system of naming passed out of use gradually. Most districts began to drop it after 1700, but it persisted until 1850 in places. The IGI takes 1 January 1813 as the cutoff. Before this date all entries are listed using the patronymic system, regardless of what the actual entry contained. This makes it difficult to interpret Welsh entries for a considerable time before and after this date.

Forenames on which surnames are based

In Wales a handful of Saints' names and biblical names have predominated since medieval times. These are John (and its derivatives, including Evan and Siôn), William, Thomas and David, and the Welsh forms Gwilym, Tomos, Dafydd, and Dewi.

Surnames gradually become permanent

As the practice of patronymic naming gradually died out the word *ap* became incorporated into the fathers forename. Thus *ap Rhys* became *Preece* or *Price*; *ab Evan* became

Welsh Forename	English	Final Surnames
Evan, Siôn, Iwan, Ieuan, Ioan	John	Evans, Bevan, Jones
Dafydd, Dewi, Dai	David	Davies, Davis, Day
Gwilym	William	Williams
Rhys		Rice, Price, Preece
Owain	Owen	Owens, Bowen
Huw	Hugh	Pugh, Hughes
Harri	Harry	Parry, Harries
Hywel		Howell, Powell
Llewelyn		Lewis
Maredudd		Meredith
Rhobert	Robert	Probert, Roberts
Rhisiart	Richard	Pritchard, Richards
Rhodri, Rhydderch	Roderick	Roderick, Broderick, Prothero
Edward	Edward	Edwards

Bevan; and so on. Sometimes the forename was adopted as a surname without change, as in the names John and Thomas. More often an *s* was added to denote the possessive case, giving rise to names like Roberts, Williams, and Evans. So where did the famous name Jones come from? It undoubtedly means son of John, and might have come from Siôn or from John. The table shows some Welsh forenames and the surnames that come from them.

Non-patronymic surnames

References:

Welsh Family History, by John and Sheila Rowlands - a highly recommended book
 The poem is from an e-mail message from Vivien Blythe, VivBeeBlythe@AOL.com
Helen's Genealogy Advice Pages, <http://www.melcombe.freemove.co.uk/helps/patronym.htm>

There are a few occupational names in Welsh, though not in common usage. Saer (carpenter) became Sears, which should be familiar to us all. Gwas (servant) became Wace. Coedwr (woodman) became Goyder. And finally meddyg (doctor) became Meddich.

Older names have also survived: among them are Morgan, Llywelyn, Maredudd (Meredith), Hywel (Howells, Powell) and Gruffydd (Griffith). Some pet names have become surnames: Bedo, the pet form of Maredudd, gave rise to Beddoes; Guto, from Gruffydd, led to Gittins; Dai, from David, became Day.

There are also a few forenames that come from personal characteristics. Some of them became surnames, such as Gethin (ugly/swarthy), Gough/Gooch (red-haired or ruddy-faced), Vaughan (smaller, younger), Lloyd/Floyd/Flood (grey or brown hair), and Gwyn/Wynne (fair-haired)

Which reminds me of a joke.

During the World War II the Germans discovered in their ranks a man who claimed to speak good English and was familiar with the English countryside. They trained him as a spy and arranged to have him set down at night on a beach in Wales near a small village, where they had an agent named David Jones. He was to contact Jones and to say to him, "The wind is brisk here, is it not?" The German spy duly made his way up from the water's edge to the village, to find it dark and with no sign of life. As luck would have it, he spotted a house with the nameplate David Jones on the garden path. He knocked on the door, and to the man who came to the door he said the required words. "Oh no," said David Jones, "You have got the wrong David Jones. I am David Jones the baker. David Jones the spy lives up on the hill at number 14." ■

The Book

LESLEY HUPPERT

[I was born in Greenwich, London and immigrated to Canada at the age of 12. I've been researching my family history, with varying degrees of intensity, since I was 18. I belong to a number of genealogical societies and have been the BIFHSGO Telephone Tree Coordinator since October 1997. When not hunched over the computer monitor (I'm building a Web site as well as writing up my Gent family history) or microfiche reader, I'm raising two sons and volunteer my spare time at their school.]

It's a wonderful feeling when you've researched an entire family tree and have made the decision to wear an author's hat. Take a pinch of relief, one teaspoon of sadness, and mix them with a cup of excitement. You get the idea? Last Christmas I sent out my annual Gent family newsletter and boldly announced my plans to write *The Book*.

The decision wasn't made lightly. Most of us wonder when is the *right* time to wind down our research and begin transforming facts into narrative. The temptation is to add just one more occupation, or to track one generation further in a corollary branch. After a while, almost any excuse is valid as long as it puts off the inevitable. But I've reached a point where, due to poor record keeping in a desolate rural parish, it is unlikely I'll trace my Gent line further back than

the ten generations I've on file. Two professional researchers concur with this unhappy truth.

So I began my background reading – geographical social and political history. I set myself a deadline for the first draft. I selected photographs and postcards and maps. I thought long and hard about a title, while considering various styles of binding for the finished work. I studied the efforts of other authors with a critical eye. I was ready to go. As you might guess, that's precisely when some unwritten Murphy's Law of Genealogy thrust itself in my face: when you think you're done, think again!

With the exception of my father, the Gent clan was not inclined to wander far. Only two earlier adventurers left Mother England – one settled in British Columbia and one

disappeared, without a trace, into the American west. Charles Edward Gent (1882 – 1956, the bachelor in Port Alberni), was easily dispatched, but I thought a photograph of his grave would enhance the rather bald details from his death registration and I'd located someone willing to do the camera work. When that snapshot arrived, along with an unexpected 'bonus' copy of his obituary, I was surprised to learn that my relative was a veteran of the Great War and that he'd fought with the Canadian Expeditionary Force. I was certainly excited, and after obtaining his military records from the National Archives, was able to add an entire chapter to *The Book*. Charles was my only confirmed soldier and his wartime experience went a long way to explaining his problems with alcohol. The slight hiccup in my schedule was more than compensated for.

One branch of my family had a fascinating metamorphose; William Gent (1799 – 1885) was a butler and the brother of a coal miner, but his son and grandsons attended Oxford University. The college archivists have been most gracious with their time and knowledge, and I've certainly learned much about Britain's 'public school' system. One of these ladies mentioned, that in addition to the names I was researching, another Gent attended Trinity College during the same period and was killed during the Great War. "He isn't," she ventured, "one of yours, is he?" Well, no. I had their father's obituary and photocopied entry in *Who's Who* which clearly state that he fathered three sons and two daughters. However, just to be safe ...

In fact, there was a fourth son who pre-deceased his father, dying on the Western front at the age of twenty one. The brightest of his siblings, if academic records are anything to go by, he didn't even finish his Oxford education. Subsequent research into the short life of Thomas Samuel Gent (1894 – 1915) set my schedule back another couple of weeks but how could I complain about such a compelling biography?

Then, of course, there was the arrival of a death certificate which, for some reason, I'd put off purchasing...it

seems that Thomas' younger brother Gerard Edward James Gent (1895–1948) was High Commissioner to Malaysia and died from injuries sustained in an air crash. Stop the presses! More time was set aside to locate copies of newspaper articles, and to research the Malay Peninsula.

Convinced that everything was now covered, I plowed ahead. I had paid a researcher in London to consult *The Times* index for any mention of my grandmother's 1930s divorce. As I'd suspected, none was found, but the researcher had come up with the PRO class J77 index reference and located some documentation. Incredible! For three years I've laboured under the impression that such documentation was routinely destroyed.

By now, half the year was gone and I was beginning to worry about my deadline. I had scheduled the summer months around the soccer games and swimming lessons of my sons, so I forced myself to concentrate on research only, and leave the narrative for fall. When September brought the school buses back on the roads, I started frantically typing. All was going well until I came across a highlighted note, reminding me to check the 1891 census for one particular group. Not a problem, since the microfiche is available at the Prince of Wales LDS family history centre. Yes it is, and there they were, complete with a month old baby after I believed the parents had called it a day. The baby was a boy, naturally, who married and had eight – yes, eight – Gent children! I'm still collecting the various death and marriage certificates and I've no idea how many of *their* children are coming down the pipe!

Obviously, *The Book* won't be ready this holiday season. I'm now working on the December 2000 newsletter to prepare my audience for the postponement. That will give each of them more time to come up with the anecdotes I begged for a year ago. But I'm hesitant to set a new date for publication. It's rather like tempting the genealogy gods, isn't it? Besides, the 1901 census for England is due for release on the first working day of 2002 and who knows what that might turn up about my ancestors! ☐

BIFHSGO NEWS
ARTICLES

Carleton Centre for the History of Migration Welcomes Volunteers

JUNE COXON

Sixty people, representing a broad range of Ottawa and Area's heritage community and organizations, attended the March 21 reception held by the Carleton Centre for the History of Migration (CCHM) in honour of Ontario Archivist, Mrs Miriam McTiernan. The occasion was her presentation of a number of microfilms of important 19th Century records from Upper Canada to CCHM Director, Dr. Bruce Elliott.

As reported in the last issue of *Anglo - Celtic Roots*, the Centre received microfilmed records from the RG11 Ontario Immigration Branch 1869 – 1901 and from the

Toronto Immigration Office (Anthony B. Hawke) Papers 1831– 1892.

CCHM, established in 2000 to provide a focal point for research and scholarship on 18th and 19th century immigration and later settlement from the British Isles, is actually more of a group than a place explained Dr. Elliott. "It's an organized research unit within the university – a way of enabling individual members of the university faculty to come together and function collectively. We have an office in Dunton Tower at Carleton University. But it's really a workplace and isn't staffed," he said. "The microfilms

donated by the Archives of Ontario have been placed in the Maps, Documents, and Government Information Centre (MADGIC) on the main floor of Carleton's Library. The general public, as well as students, is welcome to consult this material on site but it cannot be borrowed. Library staff will direct researchers to the films and print finding aids and, if necessary, to the additional readers and printers in the basement of the library."

Over the next couple of years the Centre hopes to launch a number of projects and programs, in collaboration with institutions, groups and individuals here and overseas. This past winter's projects included a video conference link between Dr Bruce's immigration history class and a Queen's University Belfast extramural MSc. Class at the Centre for Migration Studies in Omagh, Northern Ireland. Editing also

began on a collection of English emigrant letters which will be published by an English record society.

By the time you read this article a display of sample documents of the RW 11 Hawke and RG11 material that was prepared for the reception will be on display in MADGIC, where it will remain for the next few months.

"Six or seven people who attended either the reception or Gene-o-rama volunteered to help input some of our new material," Dr Bruce noted. "But we can always use more help. In fact we welcome associate members from outside the university."

If you're interested in helping, Dr Bruce invites you to e-mail him at <BruceElliott.pigeon.carleton.ca> or telephone 798-2211. 

A Book Review

MAY GARSON

Have you ever wished you could put your hands on a book which might help you in your genealogical research, one that might fill in the blanks? If you are a member of a genealogical society, ten to one they have a list of publications which may or may not cover an area pertinent to your research. Of course, there is always the internet to fall back on these days. I did come across a book the other week and I was so impressed with it, with its contents and the quality of the page and print, that I can only dream that some day, someone will produce a similar book dealing with some of the areas in the UK that are of great interest to me.

As a member of BIFHSGO and previously a member of the publishing team, I thought that by submitting a review of this book, I might accomplish two things: first by doing this, other members might be encouraged to do likewise; secondly, if there is a member out there who has been looking for a book such as this, then this review will have provided them with details as to how to acquire it. It would be of great benefit to the membership if we all make the effort to share such information with fellow members through the page of this publication. It is not too difficult to find a well known historical work, but not always quite so easy to track down a small publication on an individual parish or county.

The Ewes Valley, An Historical Miscellany, by Brenda Morrison and Bruce McCartney, published in the UK by RB McCartney, "Cairndhu", Walter Street, Langholm, Dumfriesshire DG13 0AX. For information contact <info@cairndhu.net> or go to <www.cairndhu.net>. Cost is £7.50 + £1.35 p&p(UK), £3.65 via airmail and £1.85 surface mail to N America. Visa/Mastercard accepted. ISBN 0-9517858-1-8 xii + 132 pp + 6 illus.

Just where is the Ewes Valley?

The Ewes Valley runs north from Langholm along the course of the Ewes Water in the county of Dumfries. The valley lies within the parish of Ewes in the north-east corner of Dumfriesshire adjacent to Teviothead parish in Roxburghshire. Although in days past there was little more than a path running through the Ewes Valley, the main

highway today, the A7 road, runs through the Ewes Valley linking Carlisle and Langholm in the south with Hawick and Edinburgh in the north.

Bruce McCartney is what I would refer to as an avid local historian. He spent a number of years researching the history of the railway which resulted in his first book, *The Railway to Langholm*. Having exhausted this avenue of research, he turned to genealogy and in particular his own family history. In the course of his researches, he found that Brenda Morrison was covering much of the same ground. Both have their roots in the Langholm and Border Country. Never ones to just scratch the surface, they explored every available resource in the Langholm area, beginning with the Langholm Library Trust, where all local research should start.

Bruce McCartney and Brenda Morrison have compiled a wonderful book.

In 1953, John Elliot delivered a lecture, entitled the Ewes Valley, to the Hawick Archaeological Society. The authors were given permission to reproduce the lecture with minor adjustments to bring the information more up to date. What a wonderful choice for a first chapter! For any readers out there who may have ancestors from this area, Armstongs, Elliots, Littles and Scotts to name just a few, this first chapter will delight you. You could not find a better introduction to the history of this area. The chapter is full of historical information interspersed with a bit of folklore. Such references to some of the local folklore transport you back to the beginnings of the communities along the valley. John Elliot tells of the settling of the lands in the Ewes Valley, the history of the church, the poets and writers, the feudal customs of the times and the various clans or families who settled the area. It is said that in many family research projects, one important step is often ignored, the research of the history of the times. Without this step, all you have is a collection of statistics and records. This chapter certainly paints a vivid picture of life in the Ewes valley in earlier times. There is even a connection with US President Roosevelt!

And now to those records and statistics! The authors

have delivered a wealth of information. They have listed the Memorials of the Ewes and Unthank Churchyards. Not only have they listed them, they have indexed the MI's for both churchyards. I was fascinated by some of the memorials, some of which date back to the early 1600s. There are 274 memorials for Ewes and 51 for Unthank. From the Index, I estimate there are over 210 family names to be found here. Chapter Four outlines the history of the church in Ewes and the following chapter provides a list of ministers of the Ewes Parish Church from 1617 to 1973. Wills and testaments can sometimes be difficult to find. Included in this book is a list of testaments, dated as early as 1657, the most recent being dated 1789, which are from the Commissariat Record of Dumfries County. Are you looking for someone who lived in the 1500s in the area of Ewes or even in the County of Dumfries? Turn to Chapter Seven. Here you will find an extract from an Act of Parliament dealing with an amnesty dating back to the reign of James VI, in 1585. The Chapter is entitled "Pardoned, or Amnesty List." There are three pages containing the names of those mentioned in the Act

and although they are too numerous to count, I would estimate the number to be close to 500.

But there is more. The authors have included a list from the Ewes War Memorial to those who fell in WW1. There are additional notes on some prominent members of the community through to the 1800s. There is also a Militia List, a selection from the Session Minutes and an extract from the Valuation Roll of the County of Dumfries.

This is a wonderful resource and I would highly recommend it. The book itself is, as someone said, a delight to hold. The quality of the page, the print, the illustrations and above all the covers, which are beautifully designed, is excellent. Obviously, the authors have devoted great thought to the whole process from the content to the cover. I have to admit that even though I cannot claim any connection to this part of Scotland, I will certainly include it in my future travels. The authors are currently working on another book relating to the Parish of Langholm which will provide even more information for the historian and genealogist. I certainly look forward to its completion. ☐

BIFHSGO NEWS COLUMNS

The Bookworm – Judith Madore

New in the BIFHSGO Library: *Pigot & Co.'s British Atlas: Counties of England*. Pigot & Co, 1840. Republished by Salamander Books, London, 2000. This delightful atlas was purchased for the BIFHSGO library from Chapters' Bargain Books for \$20.

The individual county maps are beautifully drawn and coloured, an artistic delight, and provide extensive information on English, Welsh, and some Scottish counties in 1840.

Many of our emigrating ancestors were still in Britain at this period, and the atlas offers significant data regarding their counties of origin. There is also a map of 1840 London.

During this era of the Industrial Revolution, the railway system was under development. The atlas shows its extent within each county. There is additional and fascinating information:

- ◆ County population based on the 1831 Census;

- ◆ Geographic and climatic data;
- ◆ Manufacturing;
- ◆ Civil and ecclesiastical divisions;
- ◆ Number of Members of Parliament elected to the county;
- ◆ Origin of county names;
- ◆ Parks, woodlands, commons and estates.

The atlas provides a valuable historical description of our ancestors' counties of origin, and the environments in which they lived at this time.

For devotees of trivia, the origins of county names are especially enjoyable – mind you, there was not always agreement – for instance, Derbyshire might derive from the Danish Deoraby, or from the deer park on the site of Derby, or from its situation on the river Derwent. On the other hand, Middlesex is generally agreed to derive from Middle Saxons.

A word of caution: a magnifying glass is required to read these maps. The library can provide this. ☐

Recruiting Old Style

April 26th 1793 – Most extraordinary preparations for impressing were made by the crews of the armed vessels lying in Shields harbour. That night the regiment at Tynemouth barracks was drawn up and formed into a cordon round North Shields to prevent any person from escaping. The different press-gangs then began, when sailors, mechanics, labourers, and men of every description, to the number of two hundred and fifty, were forced on board the armed ships. From *The S Durham and Cleveland FHS Journal*, Volume 8 Number 1 January 2001.

**BRITISH ISLES FAMILY HISTORY SOCIETY OF GREATER
OTTAWA
Calendar of Events**

Saturday Morning Meetings

at

The Montgomery Branch, Royal Canadian Legion,
330 Kent Street

Contact: Gerald M Glavin, (613) 567-2880

Members are encouraged to arrive at 9:30 am when the Discovery Tables open

8 September 2001, 10:00-11:30 am

Annual General Meeting and
The City of Ottawa Archives – *Serge
Barbe*

13 October 2001, 10:00-11:30 am

The Lockmasters of the Rideau Canal –
Borden Purcell

17 November 2001, 10:00-11:30 am
Note: Change from usual date.

Searching for Busted Green: A
Genealogical Case – *Alison Hare*

8 December 2001, 10:00-11:30 am

Great Moments in Genealogy –
BIFHSGO Members

BIFHSGO Library

at

The Montgomery Branch, Royal Canadian Legion,
330 Kent Street

For opening times please call 234-2520

**21-23 September 2001, BIFHSGO Annual Conference.
Theme: English Genealogy, featuring Lady Mary Teviot.**

Other Speakers covering British and Canadian Family History, including Computers
at

The National Archives of Canada

Ottawa Family History Centre – Hours of Operation

Tuesday to Thursday

9:30 am–3:30 pm

Friday to Saturday

6:30 pm–9:30 pm

9:30 am–12:30 pm

Telephone

224-2231